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HISTORY
OF THE NUTTALL
ORNITHOLOGICAL
CLUB
1873-1986

WILLIAM E. DAVIS, JR.



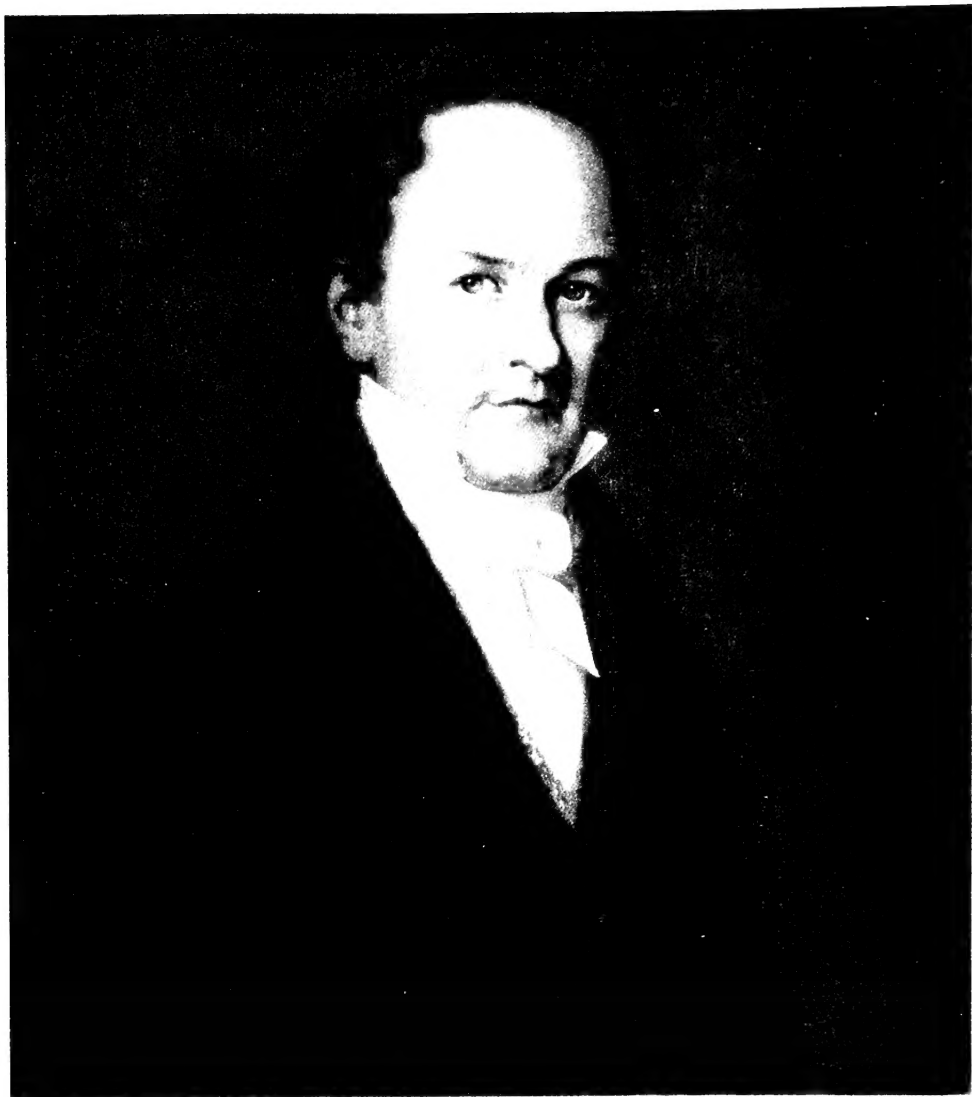
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HISTORY
OF THE NUTTALL
ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB
1873–1986



Th Nuttall

Thomas Nuttall, born 5 January 1786, in Yorkshire, England emigrated to the United States in 1808, and remained until 1841. Primarily a botanist, he traveled and collected extensively as far as California and Oregon and Florida and Louisiana. Coming from Philadelphia in 1823, he became curator of the Botanic Garden, Harvard University. While at Harvard he spent nearly five years compiling information for a treatise on North American birds which was published as a manual on the ornithology of the United States and Canada. There were two volumes, the first, published in 1832 on the land birds, the second on water birds in 1834. It is perhaps these ornithological pursuits, together with his residence in Cambridge, which led to his name being chosen for William Brewster's fledgling ornithological club in 1873.

MEMOIRS OF THE NUTTALL ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB, NO. 11

Editor, Raymond A. Paynter, Jr.

HISTORY OF THE NUTTALL ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB 1873–1986

WILLIAM E. DAVIS, JR.



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MEMOIRS OF THE NUTTALL ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB

1. Bird Migration. William Brewster. 1886. 22 pp.
2. The Ipswich Sparrow (*Ammodramus princeps* Maynard) and Its Summer Home. Jonathan Dwight, Jr. 1895. 56 pp., 1 col. pl.
3. The Birds of Essex County, Massachusetts. Charles Wendell Townsend. 1905. 352 pp., 1 pl., 1 map.
4. The Birds of the Cambridge Region of Massachusetts. William Brewster. 1906. 425 pp., 4 pl., 3 maps.
5. Supplement to the Birds of Essex County Massachusetts. Charles Wendell Townsend. 1920. 195 pp., 1 pl., 1 map.
6. The Birds of Cuba. Thomas Barbour. 1923. 141 pp., 4 pl.
7. The Birds of Newfoundland Labrador. Oliver Luther Austin, Jr. 1932. iv + 229 pp., 1 map.
8. An Account of the Nuttall Ornithological Club 1873 to 1919. Charles Foster Batchelder. 1937. 109 pp., 1 pl.
9. Cuban Ornithology. Thomas Barbour. 1943. 144 pp., 2 pl.
10. A Bibliography of the Published Writings of William Brewster. Charles Foster Batchelder. 1951. 54 pp.
11. History of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, 1873-1986. William E. Davis, Jr. 1987. xii + 179 pp., frontispiece, 29 figs.

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To my father
William E. Davis, M.D.
who has inspired in me
a life-long interest
in birds

CONTENTS

PREFACEix

1. INTRODUCTION 1

2. EARLY YEARS, 1873–1919 9

3. GLOVER M. ALLEN YEARS, 1919–1942 31

4. JAMES L. PETERS YEARS, 1942–1952 51

5. BEGINNINGS OF A “NEW” CLUB—TRANSITION YEARS, 1952–1973 67

6. STARTING THE SECOND CENTURY, 1973–1986 89

7. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF MEMBERS 105

APPENDIX I. LISTS OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS 151

APPENDIX II. PUBLICATIONS 169

APPENDIX III. BYLAWS 173

PREFACE

Attempting to write an objective history is a hazardous undertaking at best. I became a member of the Nuttall Ornithological Club in 1978 and, hence, have no firsthand knowledge of more than a century of the Club's existence. I was fortunate, however, in interviewing persons whose active participation in the Club encompass much of its history. Joseph A. Hagar, for example, became a member in 1917, during Brewster's presidency, and attended meetings regularly until the mid-1970s. I was able to gain valuable insights from interviews and informal conversations with Donald C. Alexander, Kathleen Anderson, Arthur W. and Margaret Argue, Oliver L. Austin, Jr., James Baird, G. William Cottrell, Kimball C. Elkins, David L. Garrison, James C. Greenway, Jr., Joseph A. Hagar, Norman P. Hill, Richard M. Hinchman, Deborah Howard, Ernst Mayr, Allen H. Morgan, Henry M. Parker, Raymond A. Paynter, Jr., Wayne R. Petersen, Roger Tory Peterson, Hustace H. Poor, and Charles F. Walcott, all of whom were present and actively involved with the Club during important periods of its history. In addition, many Club members responded to my questionnaire with anecdotes and impressions which they thought worthy of inclusion in a work on the Club's history. Oliver L. Austin, Jr., who had received written comments from a number of Club members for a planned historical essay at the time of the centennial celebration, graciously passed these documents on to me.

I relied most heavily on the written record of the Club, the minutes of the regular and council meetings, which are complete from 1873 to the present, with the exception of gaps from 1945–47 where most of the minutes are missing. When the recollections of several individuals differed, I relied on the written record for matters of fact. For the most part, I depended heavily on personal recollections for general impressions, trends, and attitudes, the more subjective realms where the minutes of the meetings are often mute. Where there were conflicting views from people interviewed on a particular issue, and the written record was silent, I generally accepted the majority view. Such was the case, for example, in the case of the 1937 bylaws change which altered the requirement for membership from "persons" to "men." The minutes say nothing about who or what prompted this change, but a number of people implicated Ludlow Griscom, suggesting that he "tested the waters" about the possibility of admitting women to membership in the

PREFACE

Club. This was denied by at least one person, but clearly something had stimulated the alteration, and a decided majority of my informants implicated Griscom.

The minutes of the meetings, unfortunately, often hint at more than they explicitly state, and, of course, reflect the biases of the secretaries who recorded them. Hence, my interpretations are in many cases subjective. All written histories are, in the last analysis, the subjective view of the author, and this historical essay is no exception. I have tried, however, to document events and trends within the Club's history with direct quotes from the minutes when I felt that they were necessary and appropriate, but in order to achieve a smoother presentation I have avoided the heavy footnoting that characterizes many histories.

I decided to include a chapter on the early history of the Club, that part of the history dealing with Brewster's reign, even though it was covered in C. F. Batchelder's *An Account of the Nuttall Ornithological Club 1873 to 1919* (*Memoirs*, no. VIII, 1937). It was decided to include this period in the present essay and to expand Batchelder's work for several reasons: (1) a treatment of this period in the Club's history presents the background which is necessary in order to appreciate the trends and changes that have characterized the Club since that time; (2) the descriptive statistics I compiled for Figures 1-3 are not in Batchelder's work; (3) covering this period in addition to more recent times provides, I hope, a continuity of presentation and style for the entire historical essay. I have referred to Batchelder's work, rather than repeating information, wherever I thought it advisable.

I have included several extensive quotations from Club documents, because I thought that the quotes provide a far better assessment of the particular points in the Club's history than my synopsis could. For the most part, the quotes reflect attitudes that were current in the Club, or in ornithology in general, at a particular time. I include as an Appendix a complete listing of the Club's Regular, Corresponding, and Honorary Membership because a complete list has not been published since 1899. The bibliography of the Club is the first to include miscellaneous publications.

I express my thanks to all those Club members who were interviewed by me or who contributed information in written form. I also thank Jean D. Allaway, Kathleen Anderson, Oliver L. Austin, Jr., P. and F. Buckley, G. William Cottrell, David L. Garrison, Joseph A. Hagar, John C. Kricher, Wayne R. Petersen, Herbert W. Pratt, Raymond A. Paynter, Jr., and John A. Shetterly for reviewing an earlier draft of the manuscript. I extend particular thanks to John A. Shetterly who provided support services during the entire project, and to Raymond A. Paynter,

PREFACE

Jr. who made me feel at home during my many days at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and who provided invaluable editorial assistance and advice. The errors in fact and interpretation which remain, despite the efforts of all these individuals, are, of course, my own.

1

INTRODUCTION

The Nuttall Ornithological Club, founded in 1873, was the first organization in North America devoted to ornithology. During the Club's more than a century of existence, its members have been remarkably influential in the field of ornithology. A glance through the membership list (Appendix I) reveals a virtual *Who's Who in North American Ornithology*. The Club claims as members at present two of the most influential ornithologists in history, Ernst Mayr and Roger Tory Peterson. These two men exemplify the diversity of interests and influences that members have had on ornithology. Many consider Ernst Mayr the world's foremost living evolutionary biologist. Certainly the Peterson field guides have revolutionized field ornithology and contributed significantly to the development of the enormously popular sport of birding. Peterson's influence goes far beyond the sport aspects of birding, however, as his work has accelerated the conservation movement.

Perhaps the most important contribution of the Club to ornithology has been its publications, which it has sponsored since its early history (Appendix II). From 1876 to 1883 the Club published the first journal in North America devoted to ornithology, the *Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club*. In 1883 the Club "donated" the *Bulletin* to the newly formed American Ornithologists' Union (AOU), along with its editor J. A. Allen, and the *Bulletin* became the *Auk*. Between 1886 and 1951 the Club published ten monographs in its *Memoirs* series and since 1957 there have appeared 20 monographs in its *Publications* series.

Many substantial contributions to ornithology have come not from the Club itself, but from the work of individual members. Although many major contributions were made prior to their membership or after they were no longer active in the Club, the list of achievements by members is considerable. Club members have been active contributors to the AOU. J. A. Allen, Batchelder, Brewster, C. B. Cory, Henshaw, and Purdie were Founders (see J. A. Allen, 1899. The American Ornithologists' Union. *Bird Lore*, 1:142-148) and in addition to the first four of these men, Bent, Coues, Dwight, Mayr, Merriam, Peters, and Van Tyne have been presidents of the AOU. Griscom was elected president but was unable to serve because of illness. Most of the AOU Founders were Corresponding Members of the Club. Several members have been vice presidents of the AOU, and several were editors of the *Auk*. In addition, there have been at least 20 Elective Members, and nearly 40 Fellows who have been Club members.

INTRODUCTION

Bagg, Peterson, Pettingill, Strong, and Van Tyne were presidents of the Wilson Ornithological Club (now Wilson Ornithological Society), and Van Tyne was the editor of the *Wilson Bulletin*. The Northeastern Bird-Banding Association (now Association of Field Ornithologists) has been well represented by Club members. Ten presidents and an additional nine vice presidents have come from the ranks of the Club, as well as a half-dozen editors of *Bird-Banding* (now *Journal of Field Ornithology*), and two secretary-treasurers. Several Club members were organizers of the Colonial Waterbird Group (now Colonial Waterbird Society) and include a president (Buckley), a secretary, and a newsletter editor.

In the more broad professional organizations the Club has been well represented as well. Nearly 30 Fellows of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and nearly 50 Fellows of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, two of whom served as vice president, have been Club members.

Club members have a long history of service to the various Audubon societies. At least 24 directors of the Massachusetts Audubon Society were club members, R. Walcott and Borden served as presidents, Mason and Buchheister as executive directors, and Morgan as executive vice president. The Club membership has also included presidents of the Maine, New Hampshire, and Wyoming Audubon societies, and directors of the Audubon Society of Rhode Island.

Baker and Buchheister were presidents of the National Audubon Society, Griscom was chairman of the board, and three other Club members were directors. Peterson and Pettingill were secretaries.

At least three members have been the state ornithologist for Massachusetts, and one member was the state ornithologist for West Virginia. Locally, several members have been president of the Boston Society of Natural History. For more than a century the curator of birds at the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard has been a Club member, as have several directors of the museum.

Members of the Club have had a substantial impact on a wide variety of bird clubs. The clubs in which Nuttall Club members have held executive positions include Essex County Ornithological Club, Forbush Bird Club, Brookline Bird Club, Merrimack Valley Bird Club, the American Birding Association, Rhode Island Ornithological Club, and South Shore Bird Club, to name but a few.

For their professional accomplishments in a spectrum of bird-related activities, a number of Club members have received recognition in the form of medals or other awards. Perhaps the most noteworthy of these, but not at all ornithologically related, was the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Theodore Roosevelt many years after he left the Cambridge area. Bartholomew, Bent, Mayr, Peterson, W. H. Phelps, Sr., and J. C.

INTRODUCTION

Phillips all received the prestigious Brewster Memorial Medal awarded by the AOU, an award named after a founder of the Club. Bent, H. B. Bigelow, Griffin, and Mayr have received the Daniel Giraud Elliot Medal awarded by the National Academy of Sciences. Other awards to Club members include the Agassiz Medal, the Conservation Medal of the National Audubon Society, Wallace–Darwin Medal of the Linnean Society of London, Verrill Medal of Yale University, the Arthur A. Allen Award from Cornell University, and a variety of gold medals presented by various organizations. R. T. Peterson received the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1980, the highest award given to a civilian by the United States, and E. Mayr received the National Medal of Science in 1970 and the prestigious Balzan Prize from Switzerland in 1983. The list of awards received by Club members is truly impressive.

Many Club members have been involved in the conservation movement. In addition to those involved with the various Audubon societies, there are members who, for example, have been a director of the World Wildlife Fund, chairman of the Massachusetts Conservation Council, secretary of the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association, a founder of the International Wild Waterfowl Association, president of the Appalachian Mountain Club, and secretary of the United States section of the International Council for Bird Preservation.

With time change occurs in all organizations, and both the size and character of the Nuttall Club have changed substantially in the more than 113 years since it was founded. The membership shows (Fig. 1) an overall pattern of steady growth up to the mid-1950s, since which time it has largely leveled off. There have been, however, a number of spurts of growth. One occurred in 1875–76, another right after World War II (1947), and a third in the mid-1950s. Interestingly, these rapid growth rates were accompanied by growing concerns about the standards for admission to membership. The apparent relaxation of qualifications, followed by a tightening of the credential requirements, seems to be a fairly consistent cycle throughout the Club's history. However, close examination of the qualifications of members admitted to the Club during the growth spurts shows that, in most cases, those individuals were as well qualified as persons admitted in the preceding comparable periods.

Figure 2 consists of three curves which illustrate some interesting patterns of change within the Club. First, there has been a definite increase in the number of members who attend the regular meetings of the Club. Second, during the first half-century of the Club's history, the meetings averaged fewer than 20 members and only an insignificant number of guests. During the 1930s the number of members attending climbed to between 20 and 25, and then, after a post World War II boom, oscil-

INTRODUCTION

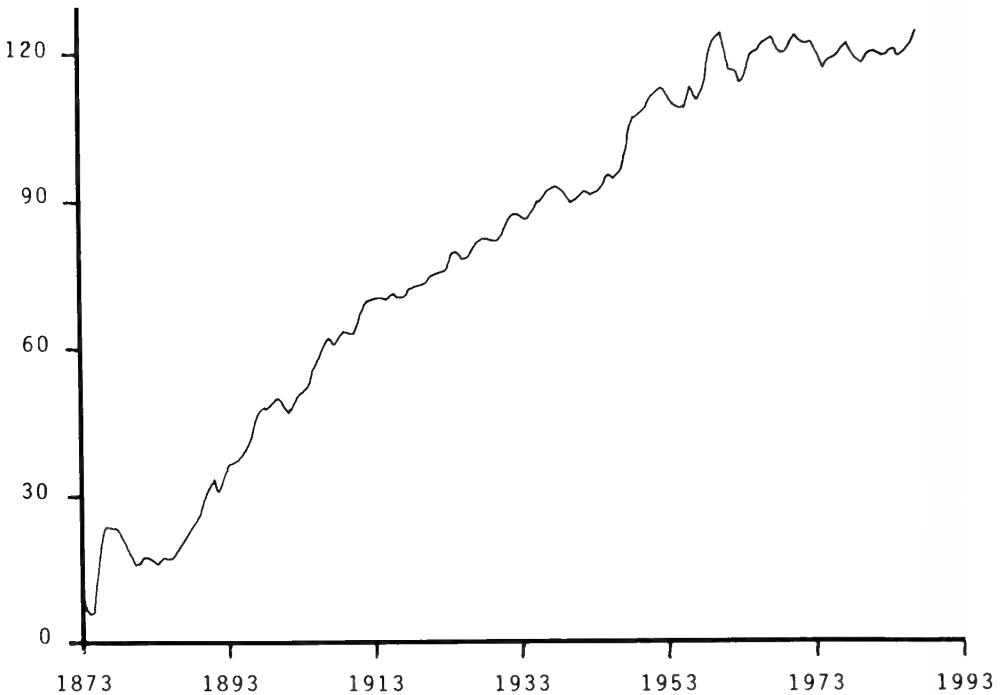


Fig. 1. Number of Resident Members of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, 1873–1986.

lated around the 20 mark. A decline in the 1950s and 1960s was followed by an explosive increase in attendance in the 1970s, during the first decade of the Club's second century. The overall attendance of meetings of the 1950s and 1960s, however, remained at about the level of previous decades because of the substantial increase in the number of guests who were invited to meetings. The increase in members' attendance in the 1970s is accompanied by an even greater increase in the guest attendance. This swelled the average total attendance at meetings during 1976 to nearly 50 people per meeting.

The Club through the 1930s and 1940s was clearly tight-knit; some have called it a "Victorian gentleman's club." The number of men attending meetings was small enough to hold the sessions comfortably in private homes. Rarely were more than about fifteen percent of the programs given by guest speakers (Fig. 2). In the late 1940s and early 1950s there was a substantial increase in both the numbers of guests attending and the percentage of talks that were given by guests. This period was also characterized by a substantial increase in membership. The Club was changing rapidly. The membership was broader based, including some serious birders in its ranks, and the meetings were held in the Biological Laboratories of Harvard University, a much less "homey" at-

INTRODUCTION

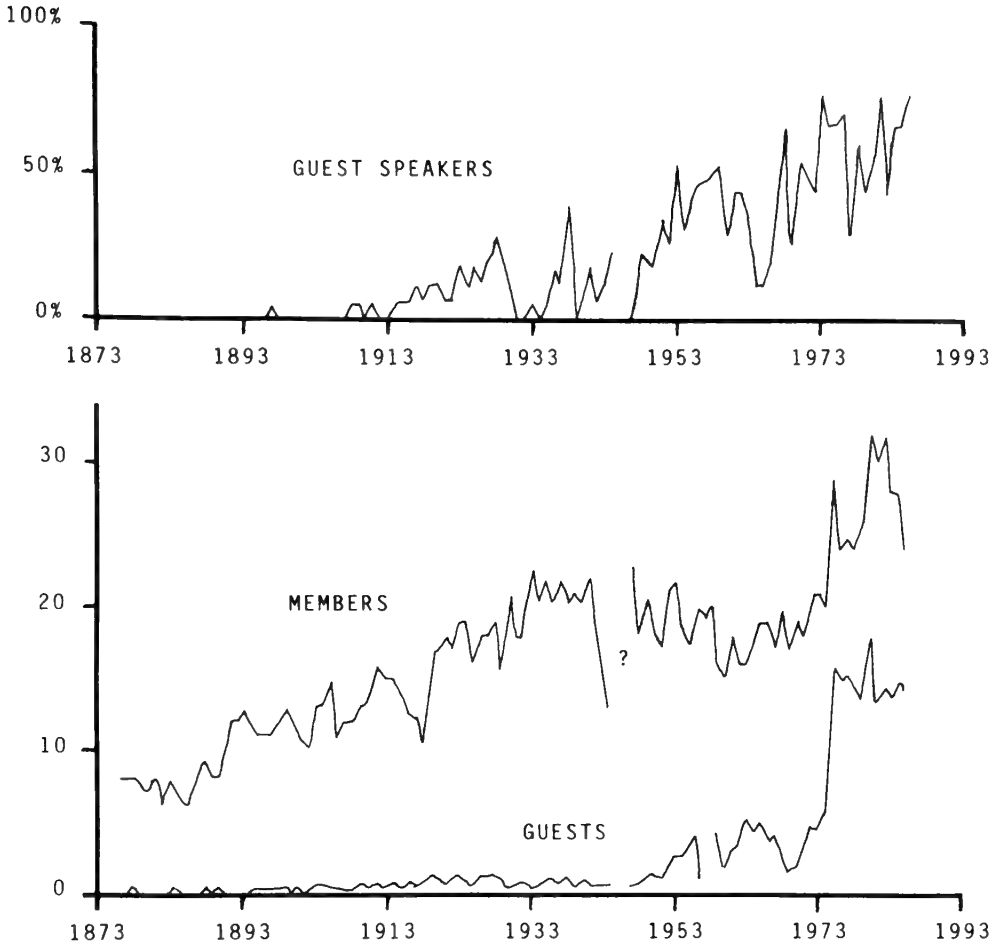


Fig. 2. Number of Resident Members and guests attending meetings, and the percentage of program speakers who were guests. The latter is expressed as a percentage, since the number of meetings per year varied considerably; initially the meetings were held weekly, later bi-monthly, and finally monthly.

mosphere. The Club was feeling the division into the old guard and the new.

The explosive increase during the 1970s in the number of guest speakers and in attendance of both guests and members, reflects a rapid liberalization of the Club's position in respect to women. Before 1970 a woman had never been an invited guest or given a presentation at a regular Club meeting. In 1974 the Club admitted its first women to resident membership, and numerous women made presentations at the meetings and attended as guests. By the mid 1970s, the "Victorian gentleman's club" image had disappeared.

Some have said that there has been an erosion in the professional

INTRODUCTION

attitude of the Club which is reflected by the lower percentage of members who are professional ornithologists. The problem with examining this suggestion lies in the definition of the word *professional*. If one defines *professional* to include only those who derive most of their income from scientific ornithology, then all but a few members are eliminated at any point in its history. This definition would even exclude William Brewster, who had independent means. If, however, the definition is broadened to include those who derive substantial income from non-scientific ornithology, whether from books, the production of bird art, or leading birding tours, the number of *professional* ornithologists is substantially higher at all periods in the Club's history. Relying primarily on the more narrow definition, my very coarse and subjective attempt to examine the percentages of professionals for 1889, 1937, 1952, and 1973 (years when membership lists were published) suggests that there has not been any substantial change with time. My rough figures indicate that throughout the Club's history between about twenty and thirty percent of the members have had some claim to professional status. Perhaps the perceived erosion in professionalism in the Club merely reflects changes in the concept of what constitutes scientific ornithology.

The early financial history of the Club remains obscure because until 1902 the treasurer's reports were not included regularly in the minutes of the meetings. The 1884 report was saved, however, and indicates that the vast sum of \$16 was on hand, which may suggest that in its early years the Club was anything but flush (Fig. 3). The dues in those early years were usually one or two dollars, and most of the cash flow was related to the Club's publications. The value of the inventory of Club publications has not been included in Figure 3, since this was not regularly reported, and it changed, of course, as books were sold. The amounts used in compiling Figure 3 are the treasurer's reported cash on hand and, after 1921, also include investments and cash as reported by the trustees of the publication fund. The actual value of assets has not been corrected for inflation, and hence gives an unrealistic impression of the rate of growth. The yearly total figure is generally somewhat conservative, since I used the cost of securities rather than their market value in compiling the graph. The assets are best viewed as approximate, since different accounting procedures, and certain ambiguities in areas of potential overlap between the two reports, make compilations uncertain at best. The graph does, however, give a broad indication of the Club's worth through time, and does indicate times of rapid growth. By 1887 the treasurer's report showed that the Club had accumulated over \$1,000, and by 1902 over \$2,000. The growth is rather steady and substantial, even during the Depression which began in 1929 and lasted

INTRODUCTION

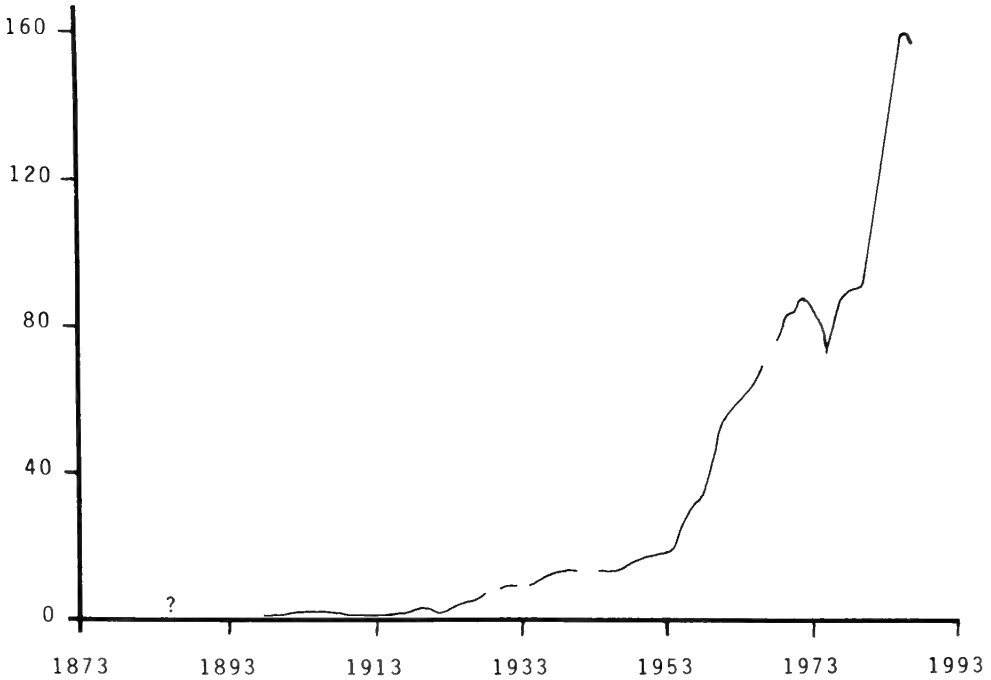


Fig. 3. Financial assets, excluding the inventory of publications, of the Nuttall Ornithological Club in thousands of dollars.

through most of the 1930s. However, particularly in the early years when the total capital was small, sudden drops in amounts are seen, but upon inspection, these usually reflect a temporary loss owing to the payment of printing costs for a memoir. This money was largely regained gradually, of course, through the sale of the publication. The seemingly enormous increases of the 1970s and 1980s reflect the wise investment policies of the trustees, the effects of inflation, and the simple truth that doubling a large amount of money produces a higher net gain than doubling a small amount. It appears that even though publication costs have skyrocketed in recent years, and barring a collapse of the general economy, the Nuttall Ornithological Club should, for the foreseeable future, be financially capable of publishing ornithological monographs at the current, or even an accelerated, rate.

2

EARLY YEARS 1873–1919

The formation of the Nuttall Ornithological Club was the outgrowth of several years of informal meetings by five young men: William Brewster, Henry W. Henshaw, Ruthven Deane, Henry Purdie, and William E. D. Scott. According to Batchelder (*An Account of the Nuttall Ornithological Club 1873 to 1919. Memoirs*, no. VIII, 1937), Henshaw suggested in 1871 that this small group of friends, who shared a common interest in birds, should meet weekly at Brewster's Brattle Street home and read aloud from Audubon's *Birds of America*. Eventually these five decided to expand their membership somewhat and to formalize their meetings by establishing a club. A letter of invitation was issued to Francis P. Atkinson, Harry B. Bailey, Ernest Ingersoll, and Walter Woodman on 17 November 1873, inviting them to meet the following Monday evening ". . . relative to forming an ornithological society." Henshaw apparently being absent, the eight young men met in Brewster's attic room on 24 November 1873, and organized the club to be called, apparently at the suggestion of Ernest Ingersoll, the Nuttall Ornithological Club. They then elected officers and Brewster was named the Club's first president, Purdie vice president, Deane secretary, and Scott treasurer. On 14 December 1873 the constitution and bylaws were unanimously passed, and the Club was formally underway. Meetings were held every Monday night at 8:00 year-round, a rather formidable schedule, with a quorum of five. The early meetings were apparently very formal affairs, with the reading of papers the main focus. Occasionally original contributions were given but in the early meetings most of the readings were published articles or excerpts from books and pamphlets.

The Nuttall Club was founded by an extraordinary group of young individuals all of whom were actively interested in ornithology. One tends, perhaps, to think of Brewster as an imposing elderly gentleman, but at the time of the formation of the Nuttall Club he was only 22 years old, which was the average age of the nine original Club members. They were most definitely of the shotgun school of ornithology, with their meetings well illustrated by bird skins, and "field notes" brought back for display. The minutes of the meetings contain abundant references to this approach, ". . . *Sterna macroura*, *Sterna paradisaea* and

EARLY YEARS

Sterna wilsoni all of which species he shot in numbers, . . .”, “. . . that the first bird shot . . .”, and “Mr. Brewster stated that he shot a Mourning Warbler, May 21st, in his garden. It was a male, & singing. . . .” That they were serious students of ornithology is seen in the frequency of their meetings, and the fact that on 19 January 1874 the minutes read, “Mr. Ingersoll proposed that this Club should publish a ‘Bulletin’ at certain periods for our own interests & also for our Corresponding Members.” This suggestion, which was to take several years to germinate, provided the major focus for the Club’s activities for a number of years and nearly lead to the Club’s dissolution when its publication ended.

That the Club had visions of broader horizons than the city limits of Cambridge is attested by the rapid acquisition and cultivation of a prominent group of Corresponding Members. The Club membership, under the constitution, consisted of Resident and Corresponding Members. The residency requirement, a policy which has eroded with time, was strictly adhered to in the early days. Members resigned if they left the Cambridge area. The 1877 revised constitution and bylaws even call the Club the Nuttall Ornithological Club of Cambridge. But the Club rapidly moved to recruit influential ornithologists as Corresponding Members. Two weeks after the original constitution and bylaws were adopted, the first four Corresponding Members were elected, followed two weeks later by the election of five more. This emphasis on broadening the scope of the Club to the national level continued for many years, with Corresponding Members totalling an enormous 96 at the beginning of 1877.

The publication of the *Bulletin* dominated the affairs of the Club for more than a decade. Mr. Ingersoll’s motion of 19 January 1874 to start a bulletin was “. . . discussed but no actions were taken.” The motion was taken seriously enough, however, so that a business meeting was held four days later “. . . for the purpose of reconsidering the expediences of publishing a ‘Bulletin’ of this Club.” What action, if any, was taken is not recorded in the minutes of that meeting, but the minutes of the 2 February meeting include the note that “Mr. Ingersoll read a sample copy of the proposed ‘Bulletin’ which was accepted, . . .” but “It was moved & voted that the ‘Bulletin’ presented by Mr. Ingersoll be laid on the table ‘til the regular meeting of the 16th. . . .” At that meeting “The resolutions offered at the previous Meeting by Mr. Ingersoll were indefinitely postponed.” Clearly, the minutes of the meetings leave out a lot of heated controversy, and it is interesting that at the following meeting a bylaws change was accepted, “That any member may be expelled from this Club by a vote of three-fourths of the members present provided a sufficient cause therefore be rendered.”!

EARLY YEARS



Fig. 4. William Brewster, founder and president, 1883–1919.
Courtesy Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.

EARLY YEARS

What exactly prompted that bylaws change, unfortunately, does not emerge from the minutes of the meeting.

It was about a year later that a compromise of sorts appears in the form of a printed letter to the Corresponding Members, suggesting that original papers by them be published in any journal, preferably the *American Sportsman*, as a part of the proceedings of the Club (with the approval of the Resident Members). Papers were to be read before the Club at their regular meetings and voted on by the members present. Not all the papers read met with approval. In what was apparently a very stormy meeting on 13 March 1875, Resident Member Charles Maynard's paper, ". . . 'Indiscriminate Slaughter of Birds', which was read by title and accepted at a previous meeting, was reconsidered and it was voted not to have it published as having been read before the Club." The next line in the minutes reads, "Messrs Brewster and Ingersoll reported that Mr. Merriam's paper on 'Development' was not appropriate to the objects of this Club and its publication as having been read before the Club was inadvisable." Then followed the formation of a committee on publication; the minutes end cryptically with the lines, "Pres. Brewster tendered his resignation. It was laid on the table:—." That must have been an interesting meeting! Purdie was elected president at the following meeting.

There is a long gap in the minutes between 3 April 1875 and 5 February 1876, during which, apparently, there were no formal meetings. But at the 5 February meeting, with seven members in attendance, 'It was finally voted that the issueing of such a Bulletin would be attempted. . . .' A week later Brewster was again elected president. Purdie was elected to the new position of recording secretary, Purdie and Maynard to the new post of editors of the Club *Bulletin*, and Deane to corresponding secretary of the *Bulletin*. During subsequent meetings there was much discussion about the *Bulletin*, and apparently a good deal of bickering about how to ensure quality. Numerous papers were read before the Club and their publication voted upon. During the 1 April meeting Maynard proposed J. A. Allen for Resident Membership, a rather ironic April Fool's joke on Maynard, as the later appointment of Allen to the editor-in-chief post of the *Bulletin* was to lead to Maynard's resignation from the Club that year. It was voted at the same meeting, six to three, to include in the first issue of the *Bulletin* all of the articles thus far accepted.

It seems that most of the Club's energy was directed toward the *Bulletin*. The focus of the weekly meetings had clearly shifted from the reading of already published papers to the reading of papers to be considered for publication. The number of Corresponding Members continued to climb, with 65 added in 1876, at least partially with the hope

EARLY YEARS

of producing a wider circulation for the forthcoming *Bulletin*, and attracting high quality articles for its pages. The Resident Membership also catapulted. At the end of 1875 there had been a total of seven members, by the end of the following year there were 23. The ranks which had dipped to a low point of six during 1874 were to remain in the twenties for several years. The attendance at meetings was also up, averaging eight, with one meeting during 1876 attracting 13 members. At the meeting of 6 May 1876, ten Corresponding Members were nominated and the minutes end with the statement, "The 1st no. of the 'Bulletin' was placed on the table for distribution."

The fireworks soon began. Maynard, who was now vice president as well as co-editor of the *Bulletin* went off on a collecting trip. At the meeting of 20 May 1876, J. A. Allen was voted an associate editor of the *Bulletin*, and on his motion a committee on publication was established with Elliott Coues and George Lawrence, both prominent ornithologists and both Corresponding Members, voted in as associate editors. Presumably they were chosen to enhance the reputation of the *Bulletin*. In a special business meeting three days later, J. A. Allen was elected editor-in-chief of the *Bulletin*. At the following meeting Professor Baird was voted an associate editor. In August Maynard, who apparently was not pleased by these arrangements, resigned from his offices and left the Club.

With the Club firmly established, at an October meeting an "annual assessment" of \$1.00 was voted. At the same meeting it was voted to return to Monday meetings at 7:30 P.M. (for some time the meetings had been held on Saturdays) and to authorize exchanges of publications with other societies at the discretion of the publications committee. The year 1876 had been an important one for the Club, with the first four numbers of the *Bulletin* being published.

During 1877 the *Bulletin* was expanded from 28 pages to 32 and then to 48, and the price soared to \$2 per volume of four numbers. The membership continued to increase, with the addition of several important names including Batchelder, Jonathan Dwight, C. W. Townsend, and Theodore Roosevelt, the latter perhaps known better as a conservationist than an ornithologist. The membership fee, which had been increased to \$2.00, was reestablished at the more modest \$1.00 level.

During the following year the Club became actively embroiled in several issues. The minutes mention that, "The Committee appointed to consider and report on a more effectual protection of our native birds submitted a draft of a petition and game bill, which they recommended to be presented to the legislature. The same were accepted, and it was voted that the committee in the name of the Club cause the petition and bill to be laid before the General Court." This public foray into

EARLY YEARS

the area of conservation highlights the level of responsibility which members of the Club felt toward issues in the general realm of ornithology. It is interesting that a certain anti-collecting bias was developing in some conservationist circles in the United States, and that some Club members, as early as the 1880s, shared this view. Clearly, however, this was not the dominant view within the Club.

A second public controversy in which the Club became embroiled was the "sparrow war." The House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) had been introduced into Boston and was being protected on the theory that they would rid the area of "canker-worms." The Club dedicated one of its regular meetings in 1878 to a discussion of the issue, and the preponderance of the evidence presented was unfavorable for the House Sparrow. An abstract of the arguments against the sparrow presented by Brewster, Roosevelt, J. A. Allen, Deane, and others was compiled by the secretary and sent to the local newspapers. This prompted a sarcastic editorial reply which downgraded the Club (the entire text of which is printed in Batchelder's *History*, 1937). This elicited a written response from J. A. Allen, after which the name-calling subsided. It is interesting that a Club member, T. M. Brewer, who was not present at the "sparrow meeting," and who was a staunch advocate of the House Sparrow, was suspected of being involved in the nasty anti-Club letter. It was clearly a very spirited debate and controversy; the minutes of the meetings in 1878 and 1879 are liberally sprinkled with House Sparrow references.

The Corresponding Membership continued to grow, 18 people being proposed in a nominating frenzy by Ruthven Deane on 28 January 1878. At least two women, Mrs. M. A. Maxwell and Miss Maria Audubon were elected, and became Corresponding Members, the bylaws at that time stating unequivocally that both Resident and Corresponding Members ". . . shall be persons. . . ."

The reading of papers and the presentation of field notes continued to occupy the meetings, but hints of discontent began to appear in 1879. The 13 January 1879 minutes bear the cryptic lines, "Some discussion was had as to the advisability of appointing one or more members to specially prepare a paper or reading at ensuing meetings, but no definite action was taken." The number of meetings dropped to 27 that year, and at the first meeting of 1880 a bylaws change was accepted restricting regular meetings to the first and third Mondays of each month, from the first of October to the 15th of June.

The minutes of the meetings are largely the reports on papers read before publication in the *Bulletin*, but occasionally there are interesting field notes, which report some remarkable ornithological activity, such as, "Mr. Scott . . . remarked on the height of the flight of birds as

EARLY YEARS

observed by him through a telescope at night, when looking at the moon. He thought that many species must fly at least 5000 ft. from the earth when migrating."

During 1880 membership began to sag, dropping to 17 from a high of 25 in 1878. Attendance also began to decline with only three meetings drawing ten or more members during 1880–81, and none attracting that many during the years 1882–86. On the average only six to eight members were present at the meetings, which were usually held at Brewster's Brattle Street home. The Club's virtual collapse is recorded in the minutes of the meetings, a sad tale of deterioration. The one-paragraph minutes of the 6 November 1882 meeting end with the note, "For want of a quorum no meeting was held Oct. 2d or 16th." The 19 February 1883 minutes report, "No meeting of the Club for want of a quorum since December 18, 1882 . . ." The minutes for 2 June 1883 report, "This was the first meeting of the Club since Feb. 19th, the calls for the regular meetings not bringing together a quorum."

Batchelder in his *History* (1973, p. 46) quotes a letter to him from Brewster dated 10 February 1883, "The home members, with the exception of Purdie and Allen, don't seem to care a hang whether the Club and its organ live or die. We had our third blank meeting last Monday; only four members present. I often feel tempted to go to work on a plan I have had in mind for some time, one which includes the dissolution of the Club and the organization of a new association which shall consist only of persons who care enough about ornithology to do their share of the work. . . . An American Ornithologists' Union, limited to, say, twelve members, could I think, be made up in such a way as to be a very strong institution." It seems apathy had set in among the majority of the resident members. The broader perspectives of Brewster, J. A. Allen, and a few other regular members, together with the large Corresponding Membership, and the first journal devoted solely to ornithology, were to produce a cosmopolitan organization, and to lead to the near-extinction of the Nuttall Ornithological Club. Clearly, the expanded visions of the core of the Nuttall Club membership was about to make the formation of a national organization a reality.

The minutes of the meeting of 1 October 1883 describe the course of events succinctly, "Mr. Brewster gave an account of the proceedings at the recent convention of ornithologists in New York City, on the 26th, 27th and 28th days of September [1883], stating in brief the aims and purposes of the organization called the American Ornithologists' Union; the persons there, and the apparent interest manifested by all who took part, and by others who sent letters. Some discussion ensued as to the continuing of the Nuttall Club on its present basis; and in view

EARLY YEARS

of the organization of the Am. Orn. Union, and its proposal to issue a quarterly journal of ornithology, which would thereby leave the Nuttall 'Bulletin' in a manner a competitor in the same field, the question of continuing its publication was considered. Upon motion a vote was passed referring the subject to the Council [committee on publication]. All the members except one of the Council being present, and having already expressed themselves in favor of discontinuing the 'Bulletin', Mr. Brewster as Chairman of the council advised to discontinue the publication. The report of the Council being accepted, the Club voted to stop printing the 'Bulletin' with the close of the present volume (VIII), and to offer the American Ornithologists' Union our good will and subscription list,—to place the 'Bulletin' in the Council of the Union, with the tacit understanding that the new serial of the union shall be ostensibly a *second series* of the Nuttall 'Bulletin'. As to the future organization of the Club, no action was taken."

Batchelder in his history of the Club (1937) forcefully rejects the notion that the AOU is the offspring of the Nuttall Club, but the fact cannot be denied that the AOU ended up with the Nuttall journal and its editor, and that Brewster, Allen, and a few of the other more cosmopolitan members of the Club played a dominant role in the formation of the AOU, the same gentlemen who were the very heart and soul of the Nuttall Club. Certainly, from this standpoint, the AOU is the offspring of the Nuttall Club, even though its offspring from inception was the more cosmopolitan organization. It seems doubtful if the AOU would have been established at that time had it not been for the success of the *Bulletin* and the enhanced level of communication that was brought to the American ornithological community by the Corresponding Membership aspect of the Nuttall Ornithological Club. J. A. Allen states it very nicely in the final volume of the *Bulletin* (1883, VIII:226):

It may be further announced in the present connection that upon this action being known, it became a question with the members of the Nuttall Ornithological Club whether the Nuttall Club should continue to publish an organ, which, under the new conditions, could only be a rival of that of the Union. The two organizations being virtually one in interest and purpose,—the later being to some extent an outgrowth of the earlier,—and necessarily identical in membership in so far as can be the case where a greater includes a lesser, the Nuttall Club, at a meeting held October 1, voted to discontinue its *Bulletin* with the close of the present volume, and to offer to the American Ornithologists' Union its good will and subscription list,—to place the *Bulletin* in the hands of the Council of the Union with its traditions and prestige, with the tacit understanding that the new serial of the Union shall be ostensibly a *second series* of the Nuttall

EARLY YEARS

Bulletin. It is therefore to be hoped and expected that the many friends of the Bulletin who have hitherto given it such hearty support will extend their allegiance to the new publication of the Union, freely contribute their observations to its pages, and use their influence to extend its usefulness.

At the 5 November 1883 meeting the minutes read, "As at a previous meeting, a discussion was had as to the future of the Club and its continuance on the present basis; that is, under its present constitution and By-Laws. The opinion seemed to prevail that for the present no formal action was necessary, and that at the next meeting officers be nominated as usual for the ensuing year. . . ." Clearly, this was a very close call for the Nuttall Ornithological Club.

At the next meeting the nine members present voted in Brewster as president, J. A. Jefferies as vice president, Purdie as recording secretary, Charles Batchelder as treasurer, and J. A. Allen once again as corresponding secretary and editor. A new Resident Member was elected, Charles Lamb. The immediate crisis was over.

The return of the Club to a state of good health was another matter. Only six meetings were held in 1884 and but five in 1885, two of those with a bare quorum of five. The sad state of affairs can be seen in the minutes where, for the meeting of 24 November 1885 it was, "*Voted* that the annual assessment on members of \$1.00 be suspended for one year." On 1 December the minutes read, "*Voted* that the meetings of the club be informal until further notice, . . ." and "*Voted* that subscriptions to all magazines now taken by the Club be discontinued." In the elections of that same day the position of editor was left unfilled. Six meetings were held in 1886 but dropped off to a pathetic three in 1887.

Several events in 1886, however, contributed to the spark which finally rekindled a healthy Nuttall Ornithological Club. On 26 January, "An extra meeting of the club was called by the President [Brewster], to listen to a paper by Mr. Brewster on the migration of birds." The paper was clearly too long for publication in the *Auk*, and so made it possible for the Nuttall Club to publish it, since it would not be in conflict, or competition, with any AOU publication. The minutes of the succeeding meetings are skimpy, to say the least, and do not further mention this. The next word of Brewster's paper in the minutes is the announcement of its publication as the first *Memoir* of the Club in March 1888. This rekindled interest in publication was to arouse some intense debate over the succeeding decade or so.

A second major event that contributed to the resuscitation of the Club was a vote taken by the nine members present at the meeting of 15 November 1887, "That certain species be selected at each meeting, and

EARLY YEARS

discussed by the members present; and that the discussion be practically limited to the distribution of the birds of Eastern Massachusetts. That the secretary keep as full minutes as possible of the discussion." At the next meeting they began with the grebes and started the slow and systematic process of working their way through the entire list of Massachusetts birds, a process which took nearly two and a half years. The minutes of these meetings are extensive and provide an excellent glimpse into the distribution of birds in Massachusetts at that period. They also indicate that the shotgun school of ornithology predominated. Furthermore, with the meeting of 15 November the secretary began recording the names of members present, a practice still continued today. However, the routine recording of the location of the meetings in the minutes of the regular meetings did not begin until 1895, so that we do not know where many of the early meetings were held. But, according to Batchelder (1937), an event of great importance to the Club's recovery was the construction in 1887 by Brewster of his museum in his yard on Brattle Street. The Club had found a proper home which it used, with a few exceptions, even in Brewster's absence, until his death in 1919. The skimpy minutes for 1888 reveal one further possible sign of recovery. Montague Chamberlain was nominated editor, a post which had been left unfilled for the preceding two years.

With the security of a regular meeting place and the structure imposed by the careful consideration of each species of Massachusetts bird, the Nuttall Ornithological Club began to stabilize. Ten meetings were held in 1888, and 16 in 1889. By 1891 the depression was largely over, with average attendance of 12 per meeting, up from the nine of 1888.

The decorum and conduct of the meetings as they occurred at the Brewster Museum are well outlined by Batchelder in his history (1937), "The meetings were orderly. In the chair at a Club meeting Brewster's Jove-like presence, his deliberate manner and his judicial attitude of mind, gave him an impressiveness that was not to be trifled with. No one took liberties. Save in the most animated discussion, the speakers addressed the chair." This produces an image of immense formality and it is hard to see where humor might slip in. Clearly, this was a formal gathering, a men's club where the prime focus was a common interest in ornithology. Indeed, it appears that the strong and austere personality of William Brewster was the dominant guiding force behind the Club throughout his lifetime.

The order of business for each meeting, and the general focus of the meetings, gradually evolved into a fairly set pattern not unlike that which is followed today. By 1889 the meetings started with the president calling the meeting to order, followed by the secretary reading the minutes of the preceding meeting, the election of new members, communica-

EARLY YEARS

tions from members, the reading of letters from Corresponding Members, and field notes from the Resident Members. Then would ensue the discussion of the distribution of eastern Massachusetts birds, a few species per meeting. By 1890 they had run out of birds to discuss and the meetings were largely dominated by field notes, with an occasional paper read by one of the members. The field notes by 1891 contained many references to sight observations as well as shootings, but the sight records were largely of the more common birds. Business was discussed at the end of the meeting.

That the field notes were not enough to satisfy the desires of some members is clearly evidenced by the vote passed at the 2 November 1891 meeting, "*Voted* that a committee of three consisting of the President, Mr. Bolles and the secretary be appointed to consider & report upon some plan for exciting more general discussion at future meetings of the Club by the assignment of special subjects or otherwise." After some gentle prodding at a subsequent meeting, the committee produced a report on 21 December, ". . . recommending the appointment of a Committee whose duty it should be to provide a paper or lecture to be delivered at each meeting of the club . . . and that the resident & corresponding members be urged to send in papers. . . ." They then voted to add three members to the original committee and gave this committee the responsibility of providing papers for future meetings. With the next meeting the policy of having a formal paper presented began, a policy that has been generally followed to the present day. In February 1892 it was voted ". . . that the committee having in charge the arrangement for future meetings . . . be authorized to ask outsiders to prepare papers to deliver before the club upon subjects ornithological. . . ." The broadening of the Club's base by inviting experts from outside the Club to present programs had begun, although it took years to implement.

At first, the paper of the evening was read before the field notes, but the order of presentation varied, until the convention of having field notes at the meeting's end predominated. In 1892 it was voted to alter the bylaws so that the formal business of the Club was presented early in the meeting, immediately after the balloting for new members.

It was rare in those days to invite guests, and the few invited were drawn largely from the Corresponding Members or former Resident Members who had left the area and thus had forfeited their membership.

The paper of the evening was initially given by a Club member. In spite of the authorization of 1882 to seek outside speakers, only one invited guest gave a talk prior to 1906 (Underwood in 1897, see below), and thereafter throughout Brewster's life there was an average of less

EARLY YEARS



Fig. 5. Group of Club members, taken near the Brewster Museum in 1889. Listed as present (but their location in the photograph is not indicated) were William Brewster, H. W. Henshaw, C. F. Batchelder, F. Bolles, H. M. Spelman, J. A. Jeffries, W. A. Jeffries, Edward A. Bangs, A. P. Chadbourne, H. A. Purdie, A. M. Frazer, and Outram Bangs.

Courtesy Ruthven Deane Collection, The Library of Congress.

than one guest speaker per year. Some of the Resident Members gave an enormous number of talks, usually papers which were read to the Club. Between 1892 and 1919, A. C. Bent gave approximately 25 papers, C. W. Townsend nearly 40, and William Brewster nearly 30. Glover Allen gave more than 20, and a number of members provided the evening's presentation five to ten times.

An extremely wide range of ornithological topics was covered, although the majority of the earlier papers were on bird distribution. Typical of the latter was R. H. Howe's 1896 paper "The Birds of Eastern Rhode Island." Many others reported on the results of collecting, such as C. W. Townsend's 1895 study entitled "Food of Birds," an account of the stomach contents of 610 specimens. Other talks were more

EARLY YEARS

museum oriented, such as Outram Bangs' "A series of birds from the Hawaiian Islands," illustrated by skins. By 1900 most of the talks were reports of original research or of travels by the members, with some evenings dedicated to the review of selected recent literature, often by Glover Allen or William Brewster. The minutes of 4 January 1909 give some indication of the quantity and quality of the papers presented, "The Secretary reported that during the two previous years, 18 formal communications had been presented before the Club, of which seven had later been published. About half the total number were presented in such shape that they could have been made part of a published record." Those evenings when there were no formal papers were usually occupied with field notes or the business of electing officers. As much as 80 percent of the minutes of the meetings is occupied by field notes.

There were many topics of a more esoteric sort sprinkled among the distribution papers. In 1897, but two years after Roentgen's discovery of X-rays, Ernest Codman gave a paper on "The relation of the X-ray with structure of birds," which included X-ray prints. In 1899 Jonathan Dwight presented "Plumages and moults of certain New England birds." A. H. Clark gave a paper in 1905 on a new theory to account for the migration of the Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*). Thomas Barbour the following year showed a number of autographed letters and portraits of Audubon and others.

The first guest invited to make a presentation to the Club was a Mr. [W. L.?] Underwood, who at the annual meeting in 1897, showed lantern slides made mostly from photographs of wild animals. In 1901 R. H. Howe showed lantern slides of birds and nests and in 1903 Ernest Baynes showed slides of animal tracks, including those of birds. Photographs, and particularly lantern slides, fast became a common and accepted means of illustrating lectures. The development of better means of travel led to the broadening of the Club's ornithological horizons, with members reporting frequently on their ornithologically-related travel to all corners of the earth. In 1909, for example, the Club was treated to a wide variety of subjects, places, and illustrative material. Glover Allen used slides to illustrate a talk on his travels in British East Africa, as did Mr. Underwood in his presentation on photographing moose and deer in New Brunswick; C. W. Townsend talked on the use of wings and feet by diving birds, and Glover Allen talked on the distribution of certain tree seeds by birds. In 1913 Glover Allen once again showed slides of his trip with Dr. Phillips up the Blue Nile in the Sudan. Clearly the Club was receiving a wide range of stimuli. Francis Allen gave a report in 1912 on a movie film of a European Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*) ejecting young Garden Warblers (*Sylvia borin*) from the nest. To add to the media explosion, in 1918 Mr. Moulton of the Essex County

EARLY YEARS

Bird Club, a guest for the evening, gave a display of bird song imitations! A 1916 guest lecture by H. G. Higbee on "'A thousand miles in a motor boat through semi-tropical Florida', . . . was illustrated by a wealth of color slides, . . .", the first reference in the minutes to color photography (tinted black-and-white slides).

Many of the talks and field notes related to rare or endangered species, and produce an interesting historical perspective. A series of talks and notes scattered through the minutes from 1914 through 1916 indicate a growing population of Heath Hens (*Tympanuchus c. cupido*) on Martha's Vineyard, from a turn of the century count of 20-odd birds to a population of 1,200 in 1915. Then a cryptic letter from the chairman of the Commissioners on Fisheries and Game commented on the effects of a recent fire on the Heath Hen. About that time Glover Allen presented a paper on "Wild Turkey in N.E." indicating that it had been extinct since 1863 in Massachusetts. A 1918 field note on the Ivory-billed Woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*) read, "An inquiry into the present status of the Ivory-billed Woodpecker revealed the fact that Mr. [F. H.] Kennard's specimen taken in February 1914 is the last authentic record . . ., but sufficient rumors of the bird's presence, . . . seems to show that this woodpecker is probably not yet extinct." Another interesting endangered species note was presented at a 1916 meeting, "Mr. Bangs. A Trumpeter Swan [*Cygnus buccinator*], perhaps the last of the species, was shot on Mr. McIlhenney's place on the coast of Louisiana and eaten, even the skin not saved." Fortunately, this was not a prophetic statement.

Many of the talks during the first two decades of this century had a decidedly modern ring to them and suggested the diverse pathways that the science of ornithology was to follow in succeeding years.

In 1912, a guest speaker, Earle Ovington, gave an illustrated talk on aviation and the mechanical principles of flight, in which he stated that the flight of birds was not altogether understood, as yet, but that its chief principles were ". . . readily deducible, and governed by well known mechanical laws." In 1917 Dr. John C. Phillips gave a talk "Species Characters and Mendelism," and that same year Glover Allen, in a talk on birds of Puerto Rico, emphasized habitat destruction as a prime cause of changes in the avifauna. Francis Allen two years later discussed the evolution of bird song.

Bird banding gradually appears in the minutes of the meetings during these early years. In 1909 the secretary spoke of the New Haven Bird Club's proposed study of migration by tagging birds. At a meeting the following year Ernest H. Baynes showed lantern slides illustrating the method of tagging wild birds with aluminum bands. In the field notes of 1915 we hear a report that: "Dr. Phillips. Banded a young

EARLY YEARS

Black-crowned Night Heron [*Nycticorax nycticorax*] a year ago July, at Wenham, and it was found the following Jan. at the extreme eastern end of Cuba.” and that “. . . a tern, which he [G. K. Noble] had banded at Muskeget while young [sic], was shot off the coast of Venezuela.”

The protective coloration theories of Abbott Thayer stirred all matter of controversy in the Club and led to some extended discussions. The meeting of 21 March 1910, at which the topic of the evening was Thayer's book on concealing coloration in the animal kingdom, and which led to a discussion of such topics as sexual selection in the production of dimorphic color patterns in birds, did not adjourn until 10:40 P.M. The meeting the following year at which Thayer was a guest and also the speaker did not adjourn until 11:00 P.M.! The controversial theories of Mr. Thayer were apparently settled at least to the satisfaction of the British Army, for a 1916 comment in the minutes of the meeting states, “The British have asked Mr. Abbott Thayer to give them ideas on protective coloration to disguise troops, ships, forts, and aeroplanes.”

The science of ornithology was rapidly developing and diversifying in the early decades of the twentieth century, and these changes are clearly reflected in the papers and lectures presented to the Nuttall Club membership.

Although the Club had matured and stabilized during the latter years of the nineteenth century, an occasional ripple appeared on the otherwise calm waters. In 1894 William Brewster complained to the council that “. . . in view of the fact that after meetings of the Club at his museum the gas had been left lighted and turned on, and the door had been left open, on different occasions, he was unwilling to have the Club meet there unless they engaged some person to be responsible for the care of the museum on the evening of meetings.” The Club authorized \$1 to be spent per meeting to alleviate this egregious situation. One rather serious transgression occurred in 1898, when one member, who shall go unnamed, tampered with the nest of a Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus*) which was currently under study by another member. This, according to Batchelder (1937), nearly led to his expulsion. The matter was settled, however, by reading at a meeting of the Club, with the guilty member present, his written apology. In a 1907 meeting, “Dr. Townsend commented on the small average attendance at the meetings & connected it with the decreased number of papers presented. He urged the members not to be bashful about giving the Club short accounts of their observations.” The average attendance that year was, in fact, about average for that decade, but the comment does suggest that from time to time the meetings were less than fully rewarding. Nonetheless, the minutes of the meetings through the later Brewster years seem to indicate a largely positive attitude and general satisfaction with

EARLY YEARS



Fig. 6. Nuttall Ornithological Club meeting at Brewster Museum, ca. 1900. Left to right, front row: Walter Deane, Charles F. Batchelder, Francis H. Allen, William Brewster (president of the Club, 1873–75, 1876–1919), Glover M. Allen, and Jewell D. Sornborger. Extreme right, standing: Reginald Howe; others unidentified.

Courtesy Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.

the Club and its meetings. Attendance gradually pushed into the teens, 1890 being the last year in which the average was below ten (see Fig. 2), and averaged between 12 and 15 for the first two decades of the twentieth century. The Nuttall Ornithological Club had become a highly formal, small, elite, men's club.

Membership doubled between 1886 and 1893 (Fig. 1) and continued to grow at a steady pace. By the time of Brewster's death in 1919 it had climbed to about 70 members. A change in the constitution in January

EARLY YEARS

1893 gave the Club a council which would soon take over responsibility for electing new members, "The Officers of the Club shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who together with five other members of the Club shall form a Committee on Publication and also a board for the management of the concerns of the Club, to be called the Council. . . ." A year later the constitution was further amended so that, "The power to elect members shall be vested in the Council. . . ." Corresponding Members were from time to time elected, but the 1899 vote, ". . . that the Council deemed it generally inexpedient to elect to Correspondent Membership any but prominent ornithologists" seems to indicate a rather conservative attitude about electing people into this class of membership. In fact even the membership requirements for Resident Members indicate anything but an open door policy. The minutes of the council have many references to "lay on the table" the name of a proposed nominee. Often these names were never acted on. Such was the case for as well known a bird enthusiast as Guy Emerson. Occasionally a nominee was rejected outright, or the sponsors were politely asked to withdraw the name. Others, whose names had first been tabled, were reconsidered and elected. This was the case for such notables as Glover Allen, who was to be president of the Club for 23 years.

The tradition of granting membership to Harvard undergraduates, which persisted for decades, was well established by the turn of the century. Glover Allen was one notable example, James Lee Peters another. In the early years of the Club the rule of residence in or near Cambridge was rigidly enforced, with many of the founding members losing membership when they moved from the Boston area. By the first decade of the twentieth century the rule had been relaxed, as is seen, for example, in the 1915 minutes comment about Mr. Baldwin's resignation from the club, ". . . [he] had kept his membership for many years, though a resident of St. Louis, Mo." Apparently, he had continued to pay his dues. From time to time the minutes mentioned that a member had been dropped from the Club because of failure to pay his dues.

The Club Resident Membership policy was altered to allow the reelection of Arthur Cleveland Bent in 1896 and Jonathan Dwight in 1897, although the latter appears to have maintained a New York address, and Bent resided in Taunton, Massachusetts, which stretched the "vicinity of Cambridge" a bit. This was made possible by Batchelder's 1897 amendment to the constitution, which read, "Former Resident Members who forfeited their membership by removal from the vicinity of Cambridge, shall be eligible to reelection, wherever resident, at any time previous to the close of the year 1898."

EARLY YEARS

In 1898 Owen Durffee was turned down for Resident Membership because he lived in Fall River, Massachusetts, and hence not in the vicinity of Cambridge, but he was elected in 1902, perhaps reflecting the liberalization of the Club policy. In 1912 surviving original members who "continue to maintain an interest in ornithology" were elected to Corresponding Membership. In 1915 the council passed a regulation that all future nominations for membership must be made in writing, and that the candidates should be introduced to as many Club members as possible. What triggered this vote is not in the minutes of the meeting, but the decision was enforced as evidenced by the council's refusal to consider one candidate until the nomination was ". . . made on the blank provided for the purpose."

During the 30 years following the end of the publication of the *Bulletin*, the Club added a number of members who would prove important to the organization as well as to ornithology. Such names as Bent, Dwight, Outram Bangs, Francis Merriam, Francis Allen, Glover Allen, Thomas Barbour, Wendell Townsend, John Baker, John B. May, G. K. Noble, James Lee Peters, and Joseph A. Hagar, to mention but a few, provided the Club with a sturdy foundation, and created the high professional standards which were to be the hallmark of the meetings and discussions for several generations.

Despite the loss of the *Bulletin* to the American Ornithologists' Union, the Club appears to have maintained excellent and cordial relations with the AOU. At approximately four-year intervals the Club invited the AOU to hold its annual meeting in Cambridge, and each time it gave a reception for the AOU and usually provided other host functions, such as securing meeting rooms.

With the appearance of the first of the *Memoir* series by William Brewster, in 1886, the interest of the Club in publication was once again stimulated. In the early 1890s there was a flurry of activity of this sort. It all began in March 1892, with the vote, "Resolved that the Com. on Publication consider & report upon the advisability of printing from time to time such part of the minutes of the Club as may be of interest to the members." The publication was apparently to consist largely of records and migration notes. A month later it was voted to implement this proposal, but in December the council rejected the synopsis of the records on the grounds that much of it had been published in the *Auk* and that the expense would be too great. The council recommended that, instead, the Club publish a "'proceedings,' . . . irregular in their time of appearance. . . ." This proposal was accepted after 90 minutes of debate. The focus of this entire effort appears to have been somewhat blurred. At the 6 February 1893 meeting, the report of the committee on publication recommended the publication of a "Proceedings"

EARLY YEARS

of approximately 200 pages to cover two-year intervals. This was met with, "A long discussion of the matter . . . terminated by a motion by Mr. Hoffman that 'the publication of the first number be indefinitely postponed.'" The motion was defeated six to five, but a subsequent motion tossed the "Proceedings" back into the lap of the council. The council decided against publishing the "Proceedings" on the ground that the material so published would be in direct competition with the *Auk*, and hence violate their arrangement with the AOU, and that also the division of the Club on this issue made the publication inexpedient. The publication of a "Proceedings" was indefinitely postponed. Simultaneous with this debate, and perhaps influenced by it, was the 1893 change in the constitution which gave the Club a council. It was certainly a turbulent year to two.

Hints of further publication fever appear in the March 1893 minutes, "On motion it was voted that the Secretary should prepare blanks on which to keep a thorough and systematic migration list." Later that year suggestions to print the "arrival" list for the spring migration of 1893 met with no action, as did a plan for compiling migration lists for past years.

The next outbreak of projected publication projects came in 1895. At a regular Club meeting Batchelder suggested that the Club compile ". . . a list of such essential facts in the life histories of New England birds as have not yet been satisfactorily investigated and determined . . ." and publish a desiderata in New England ornithology, while Hoffman suggested compiling and publishing an annotated list of the birds of the Boston area. Because Brewster was in the process of compiling a list of the birds of the Cambridge region, the council supported Batchelder's project. The Club voted that the project should be undertaken and that a committee to implement the project should be appointed. Eventually a format for reports on desiderata was constructed and the birds of New England were divided up among the members. Sometimes there were reports of desiderata given at the regular meetings. However, the minutes of 21 December 1896 suggest that all was not well with the project, as Batchelder was clearly irritated by the lack of action on the project, and hinted at a lack of support by Club members. No action was taken, and there is little evidence that the project was continued beyond this point.

From time to time further suggestions for projects were proposed. A list of past and present members of the Club, together with the by-laws, was published in 1899. It was proposed in 1901 that the work of completing Coues' *Ornithological Bibliography* to the end of the century be undertaken, but no action was taken. In March 1906 it was voted that a committee be appointed to investigate the feasibility of making

EARLY YEARS

the minutes of the Club available to the members in some duplicated form. The question of publishing the minutes in some form was again brought up in October 1907, and a committee was again appointed to consider the matter. After an elaborate committee report and much discussion the *Abstract of the Minutes of the Nuttall Ornithological Club for the Year 1907* was duly printed and sold for \$.25 in May 1908. Only 17 of the 52 members, according to Batchelder, purchased the pamphlet, and the idea of publishing subsequent issues was dropped.

The big publishing venture for the Club was, of course, the *Memoir* series (Appendix II). Brewster's 1886 migration paper was followed by Dwight's Ipswich Sparrow (*Passerculus princeps*) monograph in 1895. Townsend's *Birds of Essex County* (1905) was followed the next year by Brewster's *Birds of the Cambridge Region*. There were no further memoirs issued during Brewster's lifetime, although in 1915 the council voted to publish his *Birds of Lake Umbagog*. As was the usual procedure, Brewster had offered to make a contribution (\$1,000) toward the publication of part one of the monograph. Eventually the Brewster work was published by the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

The Club entertained other projects as well. In 1897 it undertook collecting nests and eggs of local birds for the Boston Society of Natural History. It occasionally auctioned off publications accumulated by the Club. The membership would be asked from time to time to endorse a conservation action, such as the letter by Mr. Thayer to preserve the forests of Mount Monadnock, or his letter soliciting support for protection of the Upland Plover [Upland Sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*]. In 1907 it was voted to accept an invitation to send delegates to the International Zoological Congress, with Brewster appointing himself, Batchelder, and Jefferies to that task. In 1914 it was "Voted that the chair appoint a committee to further legislation for the destruction of Starlings." When a concern arose about the possible failure to reappoint Dr. G. W. Field, a member, to the Massachusetts Commission of Fisheries and Game, the Club voted, "That the President appoint a committee, of which he be chairman, with full power to represent the Club in any action the committee might deem advisable regarding the appointments to the Commission. . . ." Clearly the Club looked after its members. In 1917 it was voted to draw up resolutions, to present in person to the commission, opposing the introduction of the pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) on Martha's Vineyard.

The Club was perhaps a bit conservative when in April 1904, it failed to appropriate funds for a project proposed by Ernest Baynes to mark young robins (*Turdus migratorius*) with aluminum bands, so that if any were shot on their wintering grounds, the Club might discover the wintering quarters of local birds. The council was bothered by the mag-

EARLY YEARS

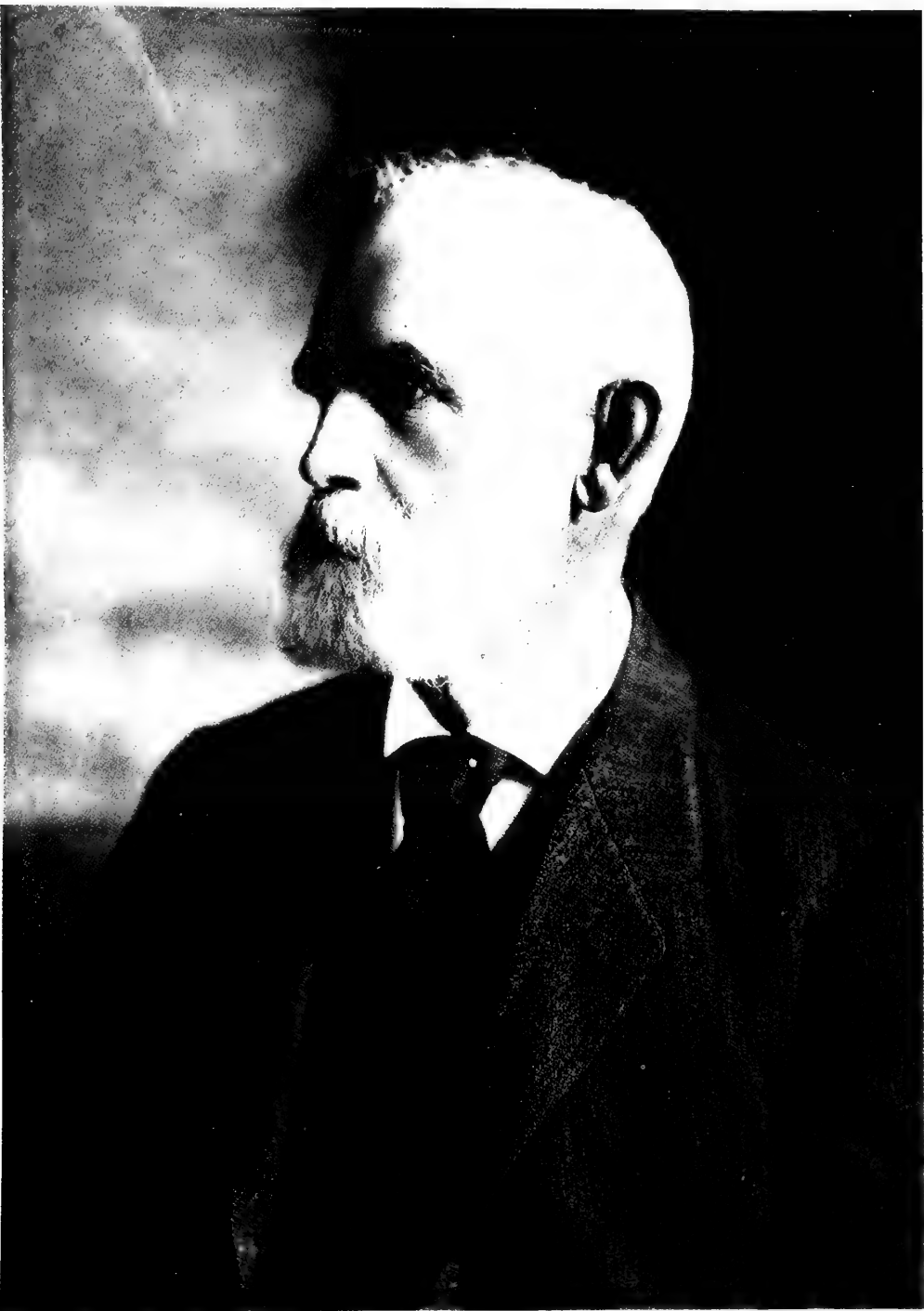


Fig. 7. William Brewster, founder and president, 1883–1919.

EARLY YEARS

nitude of the project, the “. . . probable outcome, and the practical and legal aspects involved.” They did improve the arrangements for their meetings, however, for in 1907 they voted to buy a “lantern” slide projector, toward which Brewster, a practical man, contributed \$10. Brewster also offered to house it in his museum and pay for the electricity, provided that he could use the projector any time except on meeting nights!

Changes occurred in the bylaws and constitution of the Club which reflected changing climates of opinion. Not long after the emergence from the doldrums of the late 1880s, some substantive changes were made in the governing rules. In addition to the formation in 1893 of a council which controlled publications and the election of members, the dues were raised to \$2.00 per year in 1894, together with changes in the manner in which nomination for officers were conducted. Usually, a committee had made nominations, but now the council decided that nominations should be made by ballot, with the person receiving the largest number of votes nominated. In May 1897 a major revision was completed with new bylaws replacing the previous constitution and bylaws. There were, however, no major changes in the structure of the Club, and it was still the “Nuttall Ornithological Club of Cambridge.”

By 1915 the Club began to head toward the end of an era. Attendance at meetings gradually declined, the average dropping from 15 in 1915 to ten in 1918, and Brewster's attendance declined as well (he chaired only two meetings in 1918). According to Batchelder, Brewster's spirit still permeated the meetings but clearly a great era in the Club's history was nearing its end. William Brewster presided over the two January meetings in 1919, but these were to be his last. He died on 11 July 1919. He had ruled the Club, for which he was substantially responsible, for 46 years. The Club would continue, would survive, and would thrive, but it would not be the same again.

3

GLOVER M. ALLEN YEARS 1919–1942

Following the death of William Brewster the Club went through a period of recovery, in which a new leader was elected, and from which a new Club “character” gradually emerged.

The first October meeting was a memorial to William Brewster, at which the council recommended that the office of president remain vacant until the next annual meeting, only two months away. During this meeting Thomas Barbour gave a committee report on the Brewster Memorial Fund, to be endowed with \$5,000 for a medal and a cash prize, to be awarded at intervals for, “. . . ornithological work of outstanding merit” and to be administered by the American Ornithologists’ Union. By the end of November the \$5,000 had already been over-subscribed, but there was a request for a few more small contributions to bring the total number of subscribers to 250, a list of whom was published in the *Auk* in 1920. An important suggestion came from the council that, although the estate of William Brewster had offered the use of the Brewster Museum “until further notice,” the Club should continue its practice as it had since Brewster’s death, of holding its meetings at the houses of “. . . hospitable members in Cambridge.” This choice of meeting place was to prove highly satisfactory, and produced the warm and more informal setting for the meetings that was to strongly influence the character of the Club for the following thirty years. The concept had been tested as early as 1896, when most of that year’s meetings were held at the home of Charles Batchelder, and since then had been held in Batchelder’s and other Club members’ homes on occasions when the Brewster Museum was unavailable.

The next serious business was the election of a slate of officers. Clearly, this was of tremendous importance to the Club, since, although unstated, it appeared likely that the presidency was an office that held virtual life tenure. The November nominations for president were Glover Morrill Allen and Dr. Charles Wendell Townsend, perhaps the two dominant regularly attending members; for vice president Francis H. Allen, Glover Morrill Allen, Outram Bangs, and Charles Wendell Townsend were nominated. That the membership recognized the seriousness of this election is suggested by the presence at the annual meeting on 1 December 1919 of 28 members, by far the largest turnout in the Club’s entire history to that date. It was not until the fourth ballot

ALLEN YEARS, 1919–1942.

that Glover Allen emerged as president, with Dr. Townsend taking the vice-presidential spot. Glover Allen was to guide the Club for the succeeding 23 years, providing a constant and quiet leadership which was substantially different from that of William Brewster. Where Brewster had been “Jove-like” and clearly the dominant force at meetings, ruling with his strong presence, Glover Allen was rather small in stature, with a quiet but impressive presence. He was, however, able to guide the meetings and discussions expertly, controlling and influencing the Club as effectively as Brewster. He possessed an intellect of enormous proportions in breadth and depth. He was Curator of Mammals in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, yet published widely in ornithology. He was able to draw out the fine points in the discussion in his quiet way because those present were cognizant of his vast intellect. His style was quieter and less formal than that of Brewster, and this may have contributed significantly to the more relaxed atmosphere which was to typify the Club meetings, particularly during the 1930s. David L. Garrison, who was secretary of the Club during Glover Allen’s later years, reports that “Glover Allen went out of his way to get to know each new member. In his shy, friendly way he would seek out the new man and find a subject for conversation with him. He put the new member at ease and made him feel at home and sure of support.” If the secretary had difficulty finding a speaker for a particular evening, Glover Allen was always ready to fill in and give the evening’s presentation, even at a few hours notice. Brewster attended less than one-third of the meetings during his last 20 years as president, while Glover Allen missed on the average less than one meeting a year, except for those few periods of extended absence while he was collecting in Africa, Australia, or elsewhere. Hence, his influence was a nearly continuous one.

The following December Townsend’s name again appears with Allen’s as a nominee for president, but Allen was elected again, this time on the second ballot. In 1921 Charles Batchelder’s name joined the other two on the ballot, but the minutes simply record that Allen was elected, presumably on the first ballot. The annual meetings, which had average attendance during the last two decades of Brewster’s reign, had very high attendance during the first five years of Allen’s presidency.

The idea of incorporating the Club goes back into its very early history. In 1887 the minutes of a meeting end, “After some general conversation looking to the incorporating of the Club, the meeting adjourned.” Nothing much was done about it until 1920 when the council recommended the appointment of a committee. The membership duly voted for the establishment of such a committee and Judges Walcott and Jenney, together with Charles Batchelder, were appointed and con-

ALLEN YEARS, 1919–1942.

stituted a rather awesome committee indeed. In April the bylaws were amended to provide for a board of trustees, consisting of three members elected to one-year terms by the council. The trustees were to oversee a permanent publication fund, with power to sell and reinvest all money given to their care for that purpose. At the first October meeting the committee on incorporation reported favorably on incorporation as a charitable institution, pointing out, among other things, that the Club was currently a partnership in which every member was responsible for the debts of the Club, and that the American Ornithologists' Union, which had goals similar to the Nuttall Club, had been incorporated since 1884. In November, "It was *voted* that Judge Jenney and Judge Walcott be appointed a committee to prepare in [*sic*] behalf of the Club a charter for incorporation." At the annual meeting the following simple statement is recorded in the minutes, "The Club then proceeded to incorporate as the Nuttall Ornithological Club." In the following meeting, "It was *voted* that the Nuttall Ornithological Club of Cambridge, a voluntary association be authorized to transfer its funds to the Nuttall Ornithological Club, Incorporated." Perhaps the increased mobility produced by the advent of the automobile contributed to the decision to drop the "of Cambridge" from the Club's name, and thus broaden its base. The final action was taken by the council in January 1921, when it voted that the transfer of all of the old Club's property, ". . . of every name, nature and description to the Nuttall Ornithological Club, a corporation, be ratified, confirmed and adopted."

During the 23 years of the presidency of Glover Allen substantial changes occurred in the membership, which were to have far-reaching effects in the direction the Club would take in its philosophy, membership, and meeting structure. A number of influential older members died during this time, prominent among them was C. F. Jenney in 1923, Outram Bangs, Curator of Birds in the Museum of Comparative Zoology in 1932, C. W. Townsend in 1934, the two Deanes, G. C. and Walter, in 1930, and F. H. Kennard in 1937. Kennard perhaps typified the shotgun school of ornithology. It has been reported, for example, that as a model Sunday gentleman, cane in hand, he would accompany his wife to church. However, if any migrating warblers of interest happened by, his cane-gun was brought into instant action, the fallen bird ending up in Mrs. Kennard's pocketbook! The passing of these men of the "old school" was bound to have an effect on the general philosophy and climate of the Club. The membership continued to climb steadily (Fig. 1), reaching about 90 in 1938, compared to about 70 when Allen became president. Several members of exceptional note, either because of subsequent attainment of high office in the Club or international stature in the field of ornithology, merit special mention. Josselyn Van

ALLEN YEARS, 1919–1942.



Fig. 8. Glover M. Allen, president, 1919–42.

ALLEN YEARS, 1919–1942.

Tyne was elected to membership in 1923 and in 1927 Oliver L. Austin, Jr. and Ludlow Griscom. Also elected in the 1920s were Gilbert Emilio and Richard J. Eaton, neither of whom was a professional ornithologist, but perhaps are representative of the new breed of amateurs who were destined to exert such a profound effect on the Club. In 1930 Wendell Taber, who was to become a frequent host to meetings and secretary of the Club, was elected. Roger Tory Peterson was elected in 1933, Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr. in 1935. In 1936 Carl Buchheister and David L. Garrison were elected, the former on his way to prominence as president of the National Audubon Society, the latter to become secretary of the Club. In 1940 and 1941 three future presidents of the Club were elected: Charles H. Blake, C. Russell Mason, and William H. Drury, Jr.

Of particular significance to the future of the Club was the nomination by Charles Batchelder of Ludlow Griscom for resident membership in November 1927. Griscom was destined to have an enormous effect on the Club over the next 30 years. He was one of the prominent promoters of sight identification in the field and of the "sport of birding," neither of which were particularly appealing to many of the older members, who were of the shotgun school. He would promote the active participation of amateurs in the Club, and, as we shall see, in many ways directed the Club along lines which, depending with whom you discuss the matter, either threatened the demise of the Nuttall Ornithological Club or led to its entering a new, modern, and productive era. In any event, his effect was to be substantial. When Charles Batchelder stepped down as treasurer in 1930, after holding that office for 50 years, it was Ludlow Griscom who took his place.

The policy on membership shows up from time to time in the minutes of the council meetings which are, unfortunately, rather brief, and a reader gets the distinct impression that little phrases such as "a lengthy discussion followed" may mark some rather formidable battles. It is clear, however, that membership in the Club during the Allen years did not reflect an open door policy. There are a number of instances when the name of a nominee was placed on the table and never taken off. A temporary tabling of a name was also not infrequent; even as prominent a member as Roger Tory Peterson had his nomination tabled when "On motion of . . . the question of the proposal of the name of Mr. Roger Peterson was laid on the table pending a letter from his sponsor . . ." In one vote a nominated man was ". . . declared not elected" when "the expression of those voting was unanimously in the negative . . ." In 1936 a terse, "The Council unanimously rejected the nomination of [name withheld] for membership." Sometimes the council's discussion must have been quite heated as in the case when one nominee, whose name had been tabled ". . . as no one present knew much

ALLEN YEARS, 1919–1942.

about the man” was elected after “. . . a lengthy discussion followed the reading of a letter in his favor . . .” (the phrase “a lengthy discussion followed” has been deleted and several minor wording changes made, presumably after the minutes were read in the subsequent council meeting). If you didn’t pay your dues you were dropped from membership, and people apparently had a rather limited sense of humor about lapsed membership. In 1928 one man who had let his membership lapse in 1925 began attending meetings “. . . without being introduced.” At the council meeting it was voted that the president and secretary draft a letter to the gentleman “. . . informing him of his status as concerns the club.” A hard lot these Club officers were. That the business of Club membership was of concern is suggested by occasional references in the minutes, such as a 1935 council meeting statement, “A long discussion was held as to the advisability of limiting the membership.” In 1941 the names of three nominees were tabled “. . . hoping to hear further details concerning these men from [their sponsor].” Only one was eventually elected to the Club.

From time to time the Club altered the bylaws, reflecting current affection or disaffection regarding some topic. In 1920 a bylaws change was adopted that established a board of three trustees to deal primarily with the permanent publication fund, and the Foreign Honorary and Honorary membership categories were collapsed to simply Honorary Members. In 1930 the class of Corresponding Member was abolished and some alterations in the procedures for electing members to the council were adopted. Also, the number constituting a quorum was doubled from five to ten, reflecting the fact that rarely in recent years had the attendance dropped below ten.

In 1936 Ludlow Griscom may have precipitated an interesting bylaw change. Apparently Griscom had suggested to a number of people the possibility of electing a woman to Resident Membership. Such a brash suggestion produced a swift backlash from the “Victorian men’s club.” Since 1873 the bylaws had stated, “Resident Members shall be persons interested in ornithology . . .” The minutes of the council meeting of 21 December 1936 read, “It was unanimously voted to recommend to the Club members a change in wording of the By-laws in order to clarify and indicate definitely the original intention of these laws, namely, that members should be men. The use of the word “persons” at present might at some future date be interpreted to permit women to be members.” Griscom, who was treasurer at the time and thus a member of the council, apparently saw the handwriting on the wall and voted with the majority at the council meeting. At the regular meeting of the Club on 7 January 1937, with 35 members present, the Club voted in this bylaw change with only six dissenting votes. Women who held Hon-

ALLEN YEARS, 1919–1942.

orary or Corresponding Membership might “. . . attend meetings and take part in scientific discussions of the Club . . .,” although there was little chance of this since the women Corresponding Members were presumably dead by this time, and their class of membership had been abolished. The new bylaws were quickly printed, since the date of publication of the “List of Resident Members of the Nuttall Ornithological Club together with the By-Laws of the Club,” which incorporated the change, is dated 1 January 1937. So much for the dark threat of female membership in the Club.

The unofficial Club bard, Francis N. Balch, summed up the situation in verse:

Oh lovely woman! Must we snub
Designs upon the Nuttall Club?
“Ill-weaved ambition” (Shakespear’s phrase)
Might urge thee to unhallowed ways!
Our sacred precincts thouds’t invade?
Never—by matron nor by maid!
And yet if thou shouldst knock too often
In weak moment we might soften!
How could an ornithologist
Persistent female wiles resist?
Our constitution’s solemn word
Be, then, our portal’s Flaming Sword!

In 1939 several more bylaws changes were adopted. One added the phrase “and memoirs” to the section on the publication fund apparently to allow for publishing documents which were not, in the strict sense, scientific. An important change was made in the procedures for nomination of Club officers. It instituted the policy by which the president appointed a nominating committee in August, who would have the responsibility of providing a slate of nominees for the voting at the annual meeting in December. In addition, the changes made it compulsory for the rotation of council members, by making the councillor with the longest continuous service ineligible for reelection.

During the presidency of Glover Allen the Club became engrossed in a number of projects, many of which involved publication. In 1920 *Memoir V* was published, a 196-page *Supplement to the Birds of Essex County Massachusetts* by Charles Wendell Townsend. *Memoir VI* followed in 1923, Thomas Barbour’s *The Birds of Cuba*. Nine years passed before the publication of *Memoir VII*, *The Birds of Newfoundland Labrador* by Oliver L. Austin, Jr. Finally, at the request of the Club, Charles Batchelder produced *Memoir VIII*, in 1937, *An Account of the Nuttall Ornithological Club 1873 to 1919*. It is interesting that a copy of each *Memoir* was given free to the Resident Members, and that the authors routinely agreed to help

ALLEN YEARS, 1919–1942.

defray the printing costs. For example, the council minutes in 1931 relating to the publication of *Memoir VII* state, "It was understood that the author is prepared to contribute a sum not in excess of \$1,000 to defray the cost of publication" and in 1922, "Dr. Barbour would pay one half the total cost instead of paying for the illustrations and one half the text" for the publication of *Memoir VI*.

Several projects undertaken by the Club apparently never reached fruition. In 1921 it was voted to establish a committee, which included Charles Batchelder and Francis H. Allen, ". . . to consider the matter of mapping more exactly the breeding ranges of New England birds." After several committee reports the project was formally accepted by the Club late in 1921, with a committee that included James Peters. Then the minutes are largely silent on the subject until December 1926, when the terse, "No report was received from the committee on mapping breeding ranges of New England birds," suggests that the project was not going well. A progress report followed in early 1927, but the minutes do not indicate substantial progress thereafter. This project was never completed.

Another abortive effort concerned the compilation of the natural history publications of the Club members. It began with the vote on a motion by Charles Batchelder in 1924 to ". . . appoint a committee to investigate the feasibility of preparing a bibliography of the founders of the Club." Some progress on the project was made and in January 1925 the committee was requested to look into compiling the bibliographies of all the Resident Members. At the annual meeting of 1926 Batchelder reported that over 4000 titles had been received from present and former members, indicating that the project had, indeed, been expanded to include all members. Perhaps this proved to be a bit too much, as the next reference to the project is a short statement in April 1929, "Mr. Batchelder made a report of progress for the Committee on Bibliography." There is no evidence in the minutes of the council or regular meetings to suggest completion of the project.

The problem of what to do with field notes crops up in the minutes from time to time. In 1933 Batchelder proposed in a special meeting, ". . . that all the field notes possible be made in [*sic*] the Club records." The motion was not carried. In February 1937 a committee of Emilio, Griscom, and Ward, with Griscom chairman, was appointed to consider the matter of how best to handle field notes. The committee's proposals were referred back to them for further discussion with the Essex County Ornithological Club ". . . regarding the possible appointment of a Recorder, methods of recording, and annual publication of a summary of bird life in this region." The minutes of an April 1937 meeting indicate that Batchelder ". . . commented forcibly upon the inadvisability of

ALLEN YEARS, 1919–1942.

tying up the Club's name as well as its funds in the publication of field notes, . . ." and supported the suggestion that they should be published by the Essex County Ornithological Club with financial assistance from the Nuttall Club. Emilio, speaking for the committee in the absence of the chairman Ludlow Griscom, argued that the Nuttall Club should publish the notes with the financial assistance of the Essex County Club rather than the reverse, as suggested by Batchelder. No action was taken, and the minutes of subsequent meetings are silent on the subject.

In 1923 Mr. Buttrick of Concord offered the Club 24 acres of land and the camp buildings that originally had been owned by William Brewster, on the condition that the tract be maintained as a sanctuary, a William Brewster Memorial. The Club at first rejected the offer because of the lack of endowment with which to maintain the property, but later voted to accept the offer provided that \$25,000 in endowment could be raised. A committee was duly appointed to assist in raising the funds, but apparently the effort fell short, as there is no record of the Club's acquisition of the property. In the council minutes of December 1925 there is a reference to the death of Mr. Buttrick and the fact that his will made no provision for the gift. The project was apparently still under consideration, however, as a progress report was given to the council in December 1927 ". . . on the proposed bird sanctuary in Concord, Massachusetts in memory of William Brewster." But there is no evidence in the minutes that this project was ever completed.

The Club interacted with other ornithological organizations, inviting the AOU to hold its annual meeting in Cambridge in 1922 and 1923, and in 1940 joining the Boston Society of Natural History in the invitation. In 1924 the Club received a request from the Essex County Ornithological Club for reports of birds from Essex County. The Boston Society of Natural History reported that they had cases for any eggs that the Club might wish to contribute. In 1927 Townsend, at the suggestion of the Linnaean Society of New York, proposed a reciprocal speakers arrangement between the Linnaean Society and the Nuttall Club. Townsend had been invited to speak to the Linnaean Society, and the following year Maunsel Crosby, as an exchange speaker, gave a talk entitled "Birds of Dutchess County." In 1940 the Club formalized a relationship of long standing with the Museum of Comparative Zoology by voting to buy a metal safe to be placed in the museum to house the Club records, with, of course, the approval of the Curator of Birds. The Club now had a base of operations.

The Club remained active in the political sphere. It formally voted to back a closed season on Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) and [American] Woodcock (*Scolopax minor*) in 1920, and in 1923 unanimously supported the continuation of efforts to save the Heath Hen on Martha's

ALLEN YEARS, 1919–1942.

Vineyard. The Club also looked after its own members, in 1928 formally endorsing Dr. May to succeed Edward Howe Forbush as state ornithologist. The same year the Club established a committee to draft a series of resolutions to be sent to the AOU check-list committee concerning vernacular names for North American birds. The committee of Griscom, Peters, and Harper couldn't come to any consensus and it was the minority report that was accepted at the following meeting and sent to the AOU. The Club advised the governor's commission to recommend to the General Court of 1930 a revision of the game laws that would protect hawks, owls, and the American Coot (*Fulica americana*). In 1931 the Club joined the Linnaean Society of New York in a resolution opposing the opening of a shorebird hunting season. The same year the Club sent a letter to the president of the AOU “. . . urging that a better plan be employed in selecting papers for presentation at the A.O.U. meetings, and likewise containing suggestions for improving the conduct of the meetings.” The letter was drafted by the formidable committee of Batchelder, Griscom, and Peters. The following year the Club got back into the struggle to gain protection for raptors and joined the Hawk and Owl Society, officially endorsing its “declaration of principles and purposes.” In 1933 the Club once again entered the arena of local politics by opposing the suggested abolition of the division of ornithology in the state's department of agriculture. Soon it was back at the federal level sending a resolution to the committee on conservation of the Senate “. . . deploring the abolishment of the appropriation for the study of migratory birds.” The Club protested to the U.S. Biological Survey the proposed opening of a hunting season on Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*; *T. flavipes*) and Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*). In 1935 it formally backed a National Audubon proposal for a one-year moratorium on waterfowl hunting in the United States. Back in the local political sphere, the Club in 1935 sent a letter to Governor James Michael Curley endorsing the reappointment of the current commissioner of conservation and the director of the division of fisheries. It is clear that the Club took very seriously its role in promoting conservation at both the state and federal levels.

The Club became somewhat more open to guests during the Glover Allen years. During the 100 meetings before Brewster's death, guests had been present about 30 percent of the time. The average jumped to about 50 percent soon after Glover Allen became president and remained at about that figure, with as many as five guests present at several meetings. The Club began to use guest speakers more regularly. During Brewster's tenure less than a dozen guests were invited to give presentations. During Allen's 23 years as president there were nearly

ALLEN YEARS, 1919–1942.

50 guest speakers. However, this represents only about 13 percent of the papers delivered during that period. It was the routine of the Club to have a designated paper at each meeting, although occasionally an evening would be dedicated entirely to field notes. In many years the first October meeting would be given over to field notes from the summer, or later to formal summaries of the summer field notes usually given by Ludlow Griscom. The bulk of the papers given at the meetings were still provided by Club members (Fig. 2). As in previous years, a handful of men gave most of the evening programs, with six accounting for about one-half of the total presentations. Glover Allen and James Peters led the way with over 30 each, while Charles Townsend and Ludlow Griscom gave just under 30 each. A. C. Bent often read from his life histories which were about to be published, and he and Francis H. Allen gave about 20 presentations each. Winsor Tyler made nearly 15 presentations while Joseph A. Hagar, Outram Bangs, John B. May, Thomas Penard, and Earl A. Brooks gave more than five each.

Some of the papers were presented without illustrative material, although many were accompanied by study skins, or with slides or movie films. Many of these papers found their way into the *Auk* or other journals. Guest speakers from many parts of the world broadened the scope of the talks. For example, in 1920 W. B. Alexander from the museum in Perth, Australia, gave a talk on the activities of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union, and in 1923 Alexander Wetmore gave a talk on "Life of Wake Island." In 1924 J. G. Myers talked on "The Present Status of New Zealand Birds." Harold Edgerton spoke in 1937 on his "electric camera," which took pictures in 1/100,000 sec., and he included motion pictures of hummingbirds flying and feeding. Many of the presentations reflected the research and travel of members to various corners of the world. Thomas Barbour illustrated his talk in 1922 on a trip to Panama with slides and skins, and in 1927 Oliver L. Austin, Jr., showed motion pictures of Labrador. Later Ludlow Griscom discussed the characteristics of life zones and their birds in a talk on his work in Guatemala. Glover Allen spent several months in Australia as a member of the Harvard Expedition, and illustrated his talk on Australian fauna with slides and skins. Perhaps the most cosmopolitan presentation was the 1927 talk by C. W. Townsend on his journey around the world. Most of the lectures involved bird distribution in some way, but there were many of a more esoteric nature. Glover Allen, for example, discussed fossil American birds, the evolution of the pigeon wing, and "Fuertes' last work"; the latter was illustrated by 34 lithographs. Often lively and erudite discussions followed the presentations, as was the case when Outram Bangs gave a 1928 talk on specialized food habits in hawks. In the discussion "Mr. Bangs emphasized the important

ALLEN YEARS, 1919–1942.

part played by the 'niche' to be filled in nature, Mr. F. H. Allen calling attention to the rapidity of social evolution in producing changes of habit, and Dr. G. M. Allen speaking of the occurrence of *periods* of rapidity in evolution." James Peters traced the sequences of plumages and moults in starlings, illustrated with a series of skins, gave a talk on falcons, showing skins of all the principal types, and spoke on "World Distribution of Shorebirds," illustrated, as usual, with specimens. Francis Allen lectured on "Group Variation, Sexual Selection and Bird Song." Many talks were related to bird banding and the growing body of knowledge which the technique produced.

Looking through the field note reports in the minutes of the meetings may produce the occasional interesting gem, such as the report of a Boreal Owl (*Aegolius funereus*) ". . . killed at Concord, N.H., Feb. 11 by a boy with a stick," or notable distribution notes such as the report by eight members of apparently different Arctic Three-toed [Black-backed] Woodpeckers (*Picoides arcticus*) in the fall of 1923. But what is more striking, perhaps, is the increase of sight records and other indications of a shift in emphasis toward the observation of live birds. Changes were occurring in the science of ornithology which were shifting the emphasis away from collecting, from shotgun ornithology, toward the study of living birds, and certainly this trend is reflected in the activities of the members of the Nuttall Club. The Club had an amazingly well balanced and prophetic assessment of impending changes when Witmer Stone gave an address in 1923 at the fiftieth anniversary celebration, entitled "The Ornithology of Today and Tomorrow." Below is an extensive quotation from that address, published by the Club (1924), which describes the setting in which the Club would evolve over the next 20 years under the leadership of Glover Allen.

And now to turn to the topic upon which I have chosen to speak. If we compare American ornithologists of fifty years ago with those of today, we shall be impressed by several facts. There were comparatively few of them, and they had not differentiated as they have today. The technical ornithologists were not so technical, while the great host of present-day field students—the class of the A.O.U. Associates—were largely conspicuous by their absence, and those between these two extremes were more nearly on a common level. There was no differentiation into technical ornithologists, field students and economic ornithologists. There were but two or three men at that time capable of discussing nomenclature, a like number who could write upon anatomy or kindred subjects, and not many more who would venture to describe a new species.

If we look over the forty-odd papers published in the first and second volumes of the Nuttall Club Bulletin and compare them with a similar number comprised in *The Auk* for 1922, we shall reach some interesting

ALLEN YEARS, 1919–1942.

results. Approximately 70 per cent of the former are based upon the collecting of skins or eggs, while but 20 per cent of the Auk papers belong to the same category. Moreover the latter include philosophic discussions of such problems as the origin of song, principles of migration, food analysis, methods of field identification, and bird-banding—topics unknown or not touched upon in the earlier volumes. From these comparisons I select as perhaps the most striking differences between the ornithology of today and of the yesterday of fifty years ago:

(1) The immense increase of ornithologists, using the word in its broadest sense, and their differentiation along special lines.

(2) The great decrease in collecting and collectors and the increase and improvement in the study of the live bird.

(3) The taking up by ornithologists of broader philosophic topics and their participation in discussions of general biological problems.

The two latter subjects may well demand our attention in considering the future of American ornithology, and several other topics will follow naturally. I well remember the late Dr. D. G. Elliot, in one of the last conversations I had with him, deeply deploring the dearth of young ornithologists; but though he did not realize it, it was the dearth of collectors that he deplored, the two being to his mind virtually synonymous. He harked back to the meetings of the Zoological Society of London, when collectors and explorers were coming in from all parts of the world with new and rare specimens, the describing and figuring of which constituted the ornithology of the day.

While we all realize that the collecting of specimens in the more remote parts of the world is still of the greatest importance, and the collecting of specimens for special research purposes, in any locality, or for certain critical cases of identification, is still a necessity, we also realize that it is unnecessary for every student of birds to be a collector today, and that a local museum collection of skins easily accessible for examination seems to serve the same purpose as many private collections. Furthermore we are today in need of vast stores of records for work on migration, distribution, etc.,—far more than could possibly be obtained by collecting,—and a similar stock of observations on behavior, courtship, etc., not only for life histories but for discussing broad biological problems—observations of a character which are obtainable only from the study of the live bird.

These desiderata have already resulted in attempts to further the field study of live birds and to bring their identification, by observation alone, as nearly as possible to the degree of absolute accuracy that is attained by the collecting of specimens. The binocular field glasses furnish the means of bringing the bird close to the observer, and what is now needed, and what is being supplied, is a series of descriptions of our birds based on field characters observable under such conditions, in place of descriptions drawn from a bird-skin in the hand. How many of us have learned skin characters which we could never see in the live bird, or obvious characteristics of the latter that were not mentioned in our books! It seems

to me that this intensive study of the live bird is one of the outstanding tendencies of the day and a phase of ornithological work which is going to develop rapidly. We are going to have more and more highly trained field observers, who are not interested in what we used to call 'closet studies,' but whose accumulated data will furnish the basis for discussion and publication on the broader problems of ornithology, just as skins furnish the basis for systematic study. The difficulties now presented by sight records will largely disappear when we have a standard of observation for field students so that they, and we who have to accept or reject their records, will know what characters they *can* see, and what characters they *ought* to see to render an identification acceptable.

I am not preaching mawkish sentimentality, or advocating the abolishing of collecting, nor do I think reasonable collecting affects the abundance of the majority of species. I am simply stating what seems to me to be the definite present-day trend in this matter. There will be birds collected so long as ornithology flourishes, and properly so. As a Kentucky mountaineer friend once said to me: "This is a perfectly law-abiding country, no man ever gets killed here unless he needs killing," and some birds will always need killing.

At the same time let any one, even an old collector,—and I speak from experience,—set out upon an intensive study of the birds of his immediate vicinity or of any limited area, with a good pair of binoculars, and he will be amazed at the amount of data on migration, behavior, habits, etc., that he can collect and the things he can learn, that skins would never have taught him. And yet he should have a handy collecting-gun in his sack. The advent of broad philosophical discussion of the various problems presented in a study of bird life is an interesting characteristic of present-day ornithology, which is going to grow in importance as the years pass until it occupies a dominant place in ornithological literature. In this way ornithology is taking its proper place in relation to the other sciences, and not holding aloof as a purely systematic study as it has had the reputation of doing in the past. Probably no other science offers the opportunity for speculation and demonstration in such problems as the origin of species, inheritance, the influence of environment, the meaning of color and color patterns, the principles of distribution, of migration and the problems of sex,—and the prospects of results of no mean importance in the near future in philosophic ornithology are bright indeed. In this connection, too, the ornithologist often finds a knowledge of some of the other sciences of importance,—an acquaintance with other groups of vertebrates or invertebrates, or even plants, may enable him to test out a theory based on bird study, and thereby strengthen it or overthrow it, as the case may be.

In addition to the changing character of scientific ornithology detailed so brilliantly by Dr. Stone, was the development of the sport of birdwatching, in which the accumulation of a long list of species sighted was to become an important aspect. A number of causes are doubtless

ALLEN YEARS, 1919–1942.

responsible for this phenomenon. Certainly the increased mobility provided by improved roads and better automobiles was a factor. Mobility together with high quality prism binoculars and spotting telescopes made possible a level of field observation of birds that previously had been impossible. These factors, along with the remarkable demonstrations by Ludlow Griscom and others, of rapid bird identification in the field, together with the field guide published in 1934 by Roger Tory Peterson, combined to produce an explosive increase in "sport birding," or "listing," which became national in scope. That both Griscom and Peterson were active Nuttall members made their impact on the Club inevitable. A whole new class of amateurs, fascinated with sport birding, were to become members of the Nuttall Club and create a shift in emphasis that many of the older members, professional and amateur alike, were to find less than totally acceptable. Field notes had dominated the minutes for most meetings for many years, but during the 1930's they proliferated still further, with the bird lists of individual members appended to the minutes much of the time. There is clearly a zone of overlap between sport birding and scientific ornithology, but the lines of demarcation are not easily agreed upon and some resentment against the growth of sport birding was certainly predictable.

Ludlow Griscom was probably more responsible than any other member for the shift which occurred in the Club toward field observation. By 1931 we find in the field notes comments such as, "*Mr. Griscom.*— Outlined the advance of the spring migration to date . . ." and often produced a discussion of general interest which transcended a simple list of birds seen. For example, again in 1931, "*Mr. Griscom.* Brought out the fact the dates of first arrival for a given season, could easily convey a false impression of the state of the migration. . . ." By 1931 we find Griscom giving a detailed account of the "Christmas 'census'" taken on the outer Cape. By 1933 the minutes begin to record Griscom's "species numbers," e.g., "101," "105" species seen on a day's trip. He gave a talk in 1930 on "Field Identification of Gulls" and in 1934 an ". . . enlightening talk on the proper means of identifying the Brunnich's [Thick-billed, *Uria lomvia*] and Atlantic [Common, *U. aalge*] Murres in the field," which perhaps gives some indication of the direction of his interest and influence. In 1935 he gave the first of a long series of talks on the local seasonal distribution of birds, e.g., a ". . . resume of the migration this year during March, April, and May, as observed by him." That October the minutes read, "The speaker of the evening was Mr. Griscom who gave a masterly review of events in the field since the June meeting." The phrase "masterly review" was used on numerous occasions by Wendell Taber, the Club secretary, to describe Griscom's regular seasonal reviews, which were presented as the

paper of the evening or sometimes as part of the field notes. Many of the newer members of the 1930s and 1940s were clearly influenced by Griscom's field approach, as the long lists of sightings appended to the minutes bear testimony. This influence was to produce in time a backlash from some of the more traditional members, that was ultimately to produce a virtual split in the Club, and to cause some unfortunate hostility. For better or for worse, Ludlow Griscom had a strong influence on the Club. By the early 1940s storm clouds were appearing on the ornithological horizon. The minutes of the meetings seem to indicate from time to time a little jab at Griscom, such as, "A so-called Western Willet seen by . . ., Griscom, et al." or, "Griscom's army . . . found a flock of gulls . . .," indicating, perhaps, the beginnings of a disaffection between the secretary, Wendell Taber, and Griscom, which later in the 1940s was to erupt into open hostility.

Nonetheless, it was during this period that the Club probably reached its zenith as a comfortable, socially oriented, congenial, and enjoyable "Victorian gentlemen's club." The minutes of the meetings exude a warmth and good humor that do not appear in the Brewster era, nor do they appear after the early 1950s. Certainly one of the primary factors producing this situation was the setting of the meetings, usually at the home of Charles Batchelder. During the presidency of Glover Allen it was Batchelder who hosted the Club more than 250 times. When he was away or otherwise unable to host, the slack was picked up nearly 50 times by George Deane, 15 times by Glover Allen, more than 30 times by Frederick Saunders, a dozen times by Judge Robert Walcott, and about ten times by Ludlow Griscom. Charles Batchelder developed the tradition of inviting a few Club members, sometimes including the speaker, for dinner at his home before the meetings, rotating invitations so that most members were invited at least once a year. Although the dinners were a bit on the formal side, the gracious and warm hospitality produced a camaraderie which was never equalled after his death. Charles Batchelder kept the Club in good spirits at the first meeting of each year. The minutes of the New Year's meeting for 1932 end, "Adjourned, 10 P.M. to the New Year's Punch Bowl," and the 1936 meeting, ". . . preceded (and followed) by a New Year's celebration with Mr. Batchelder." There are many references to the famous Punch Bowl scattered through the minutes, and clearly the New Year's meetings were festive occasions.

Charles Batchelder had the Club at his home on a number of important occasions. He hosted the largest meeting of the Club up to that time, the fiftieth anniversary celebration in 1923, which drew 34 members to hear Witmer Stone's address, and then an additional ten for dinner which was held at the Tavern Club in Boston. He hosted his

ALLEN YEARS, 1919–1942.

own fiftieth anniversary as a Club member in 1927, "At 9 P.M. the meeting adjourned. After which all present partook of refreshments in the dining room." The same year he hosted a supper for the Club in honor of a guest, Gregory Mathews. The meeting of 23 April 1928, marking the eightieth birthday of Walter Deane "adjourned to the dining room." He gave a surprise party for Outram Bangs in 1930 on his fiftieth anniversary as a Resident Member, which included reading the minutes of the meeting from March 1880 at which Mr. Bangs' election had been



Fig. 9. Arthur Cleveland Bent and owl, 2 May 1935.

ALLEN YEARS, 1919–1942.

announced. Bangs' "Types of Birds Now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology" (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 70:147–426, 1930) had been specially published at this time and was distributed to the members present. Telegrams and messages from members not present were read, and the meeting "Adjourned at 9:30 P.M. to the dining room where health of Mr. Bangs was drunk and buffet supper served." He also served dinner to approximately 50 members at his home as a preliminary to the sixtieth anniversary of the Club's founding. The occasion was festive, and Mr. Balch "read original verses appropriate to the occasion."

It was, perhaps, on this occasion that Francis N. Balch read the following verse:

There are two Allens in our town
As you will soon discover,
Franciscus is the name of one
the other's it is *Glover*.

These boys fine reputations made
But did not dare to risk 'em,
After a new boy came to town
Whose name was Ludlow *Griscom*.

This *Griscom* had a giant brain
T'was very hard to match
He ruled the intellectual roost
Except for Charley *Batch*.

These Allens had a friend named Bob
He was a learned judge.
Each time the Allens claimed a bird
He ruled their claim was "fudge."

Another boy has joined the gang,
You all know him we betch yer,
If not you'd better learn to know
And love our Laurence *Fletcher*.

We could go warbling on for hours
While you grew thin and thinner
But now we know you've had enough
Let's eat a damn good dinner.

A printed invitation filed with the minutes of the meeting states, "Informal supper, anticipating Repeal." Again in 1934 Batchelder gave a dinner party for the fiftieth anniversary of membership for Frederic Kennard, and for William Jeffries, who was celebrating 50 years as an officer of the Club. Mr. Kennard had done research on the Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*), so it might have been predictable that "Mr. Batch-

ALLEN YEARS, 1919–1942.

elder arose and recalled to the attention of those present that it had always been a rule of the Club that no guests should be present at celebrations such as the present occasion. He had felt, however, that an exception should be made in this instance, and the Guest of the occasion was ushered in by Seth H. Low—a live BLUE GOOSE in a cage . . . The Guest appeared to be perfectly at ease and exhibited perfect manners, even when Mr. Kennard was observed to leave the audience and take a seat in the adjoining room beside the Guest.” He also hosted the Club for the fiftieth year of membership for Francis Beach White in 1940.

“Batch” outdid himself in 1941 as he hosted the celebration of the fiftieth year of membership of Judge Robert Walcott and Dr. Arthur Lincoln Reach. “After cocktails, those present [41] sat down to an excellent supper generously provided by Mr. Batchelder. During supper a quartet of white breasted black backed warblers: Eaton, Eliot, Mason, and Richardson, in good voice in spite of their eclipse plumage, rendered a song especially written by Mr. Balch . . .”:

There were two boys who loved the birds
just fifty years ago
they went and joined the Nuttall Club
the birdies for to know

(chorus, sung to the tune of Oh Suzanna)

Oh! Suzanna! don't you cry for me!
but come and join the Nuttall Club
the birdies for to see.

(there were seven more verses!)

Clearly, the gracious hospitality of Charles Batchelder was a significant factor in producing a congenial atmosphere for the Club meetings.

There are a number of indications that the Club had become quite jovial, as a sense of humor sneaks into the minutes of the meetings with some frequency during the 1930s. In 1932 Batchelder suggested a fortnightly “Club gossip session” and provided some samples after which, “. . . (one of the wags present suggested that Mr. Batchelder be appointed ‘official Club Gossiper’ but no action was taken).” At the next meeting Winsor Tyler presented a talk on “Random Notes on Bird Song,” a pun, perhaps consciously provided to follow up on the humor of the previous meeting. A note in the minutes from 1933 states, “It was reported that the manager of a staid and somewhat exclusive inn on the Cape recently admitted with some misgivings, and over the apparent but unspoken objections of his guests, a group of rough characters, two of whom were subsequently identified as Mr. Griscom and Judge Wal-

ALLEN YEARS, 1919-1942.

cott." In 1936 the following quote appeared in the minutes, "Dr. Allen, under the prerogative of Club gossip, read an article which had appeared recently in the *Traveller* and other newspapers describing how (our eminent member) Ludlow Griswold had collected a European Godwink, at Chatham. Mr. Griscom explained how the story had leaked out through the treachery of the driver of a hired beach-wagon." The minutes of the New Year's meeting of 1937 relate, "After celebrating the advent of the New Year featured in part by a Mother Goose rhyme? (or should one say Eider?) by F. H. Allen the meeting was called to some semblance of order at 8:21 P.M."

Clearly these were happy and fulfilling years for the Club under the quiet leadership of Glover Allen, and with the gracious hospitality of Charles Batchelder. On 14 February 1942 Glover Morrill Allen died of an embolism following surgery. Another era in the history of the Nuttall Ornithological Club had come to a close.

4

JAMES L. PETERS YEARS 1942–1952

On 2 March 1942, 31 members attended the meeting of the Club. The main business of the meeting was the election of a new president. After vice president Peters appointed a committee consisting of himself, Harold Bowditch, and C. F. Batchelder to draw up an appropriate resolution on the death of Dr. Allen, it was voted to proceed to the election of a new president. Batchelder was nominated and it was voted that nominations be closed; "Mr. Batchelder was elected by a rising vote." Though duly elected, Batchelder immediately refused to serve. His formal refusal, from this man who had served the Club so well and for so long, is reproduced here (Fig. 10) and it self-explanatory. The nominations were opened once more and three men, "Messrs. Peters, F. H. Allen and Griscom were nominated." After a written ballot, and a flurry of field notes while the votes were counted, James L. Peters, who was to be president of the AOU later that year, was elected president. "Messrs. Hagar, Allen and Griscom were nominated for Vice-President" and after more field notes, Joseph A. Hagar became vice president. Wendell Taber was elected to fill the vacancy in the council created by Hagar's election to the vice-presidency.

This was, perhaps, an inauspicious time to begin a presidency, since the full effect of World War II soon became manifest. In 1942 the average attendance at meetings of the Club dipped below the 20 mark for the first time in a decade. The average of 19 in 1942 dropped to 12 in 1943, 13 in 1944, and although the minutes of the meetings from January 1945 through the first meeting of February 1947 are lost, a "Nuttall News and Views #2" (presumably for distribution to the Nuttall members serving in the armed forces) states for the first three months of 1945 "an average attendance of about a dozen." In 1942 the Club duly suspended dues for those in the armed services, and the minutes of the meetings contain frequent reports of the doings and whereabouts of servicemen/members. For example, a March 1943 minutes reports, "It was stated that R. T. Peterson is doing camouflage work, and Lt. Austin is in the Solomons." In November, "Mr. Griscom presented the gist of a letter from Dave Garrison who, during a week's leave on Tresco Island off Land's End, had seen three vagrant North American shore birds—dowitcher, lesser yellowlegs, and pectoral sandpiper, which somewhat burned up the British Museum. Mr. Peters re-

PETERS YEARS, 1942-1952.

Mr. Charles H. Blake

Secretary, Nuttall Ornithological Club

Dear Mr. Blake: -

Will you kindly express to the members my warm appreciation of the honor they have done me in wishing me to accept the Presidency of the Club. I am declining this election, for I am only too well aware that, because of age and its inevitable infirmities, I am quite unfitted to give the Club the service it should have from the holder of this office.

With the sincerest desire for the Welfare of the Club, I am

Very truly yours,

Charles F. Batchelder

Fig. 10. Letter from Charles F. Batchelder, 2 March 1942, declining the presidency of the Club.

ported that Oliver Austin had been in New Zealand recuperating, from whence he sent part of a feather of a recently described moa." Apparently the Nuttall Club members just couldn't stop their involvement with birds!

More than 20 Club members served in the armed forces during the Second World War. The minutes of April 1944 read, "A list of the twenty-three members of the Nuttall Club in the service was read." The following month the minutes record that Seth Low was in the army, which presumably raised the total to 24. The final total was not re-

PETERS YEARS, 1942–1952.

corded, or was lost with the minutes of the meetings from 1945–46. Many other Club members were involved in the war effort although not members of the armed forces. The October 1944 minutes relate that “Fred Packard is still in charge of a gun crew on a merchant ship.” Ludlow Griscom was heavily involved at Harvard in monitoring foreign language newspapers for intelligence purposes.

The same October minutes sadly relate that “William B. Long, Jr. was killed in action in France on August 26, 1944.” The minutes of April 1948, while announcing the nomination of his brother, Edward, for membership in the Club, state that William Long was “. . . the one Club Member who gave his life in World War #2.” The Club was, perhaps, fortunate to have lost only one member to each of the two world wars, considering the number of members who served in the armed forces.

During the approximate decade when Peters was president of the Club, a substantial change occurred in the membership. Many of the old guard either died, resigned, or became less dominant elements due to age and infirmity. Morton Cummings died in 1946; there are many references in the minutes to the illnesses of Tyler and Balch; and John B. May resigned in 1943. Charles F. Batchelder spent more of his time in Peterborough, New Hampshire, and gradually relinquished his position as host of the Club to Wendell Taber. There is the sad report in the January 1950 minutes that “While Mr. Batchelder is very bright he found last year that he became so tired at club meetings—at which he could hardly hear a word—that it took three days to recover.” Although Wendell Taber and others attempted to continue the tradition, the changes that occurred in Club membership and the loss of Charles Batchelder as a functioning host brought the “Victorian gentlemen’s club” era to a close. The minutes of the meetings during this decade seem to indicate a gradual erosion of the Club’s social aspects, which had developed so fruitfully during Glover Allen’s term as president, and under the marvelous hospitality of Charles Batchelder. Although there were many festive occasions, the tone of the minutes suggests a gradual decline in sociality. Of the nearly 150 meetings during Peters’ tenure as president (for which minutes describe the location), Batchelder hosted nearly 50 of them and Wendell Taber nearly 70. Batchelder hosted his last meeting in April 1949, after which nearly every meeting was held at Taber’s. Judge Walcott managed to host about a dozen. During the war six meetings were held at the Massachusetts Audubon Society headquarters at 155 Newbury Street in Boston. Presumably this made the use of public transportation easier for some of the members.

In March 1942 Batchelder hosted his own sixty-fifth anniversary of



Fig. 11. James L. Peters, president, 1942–52. This picture from the 1920s was taken in Patagonia, Argentina. Peters was often affectionately known as “Patagonia Pete.”

Courtesy Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.

PETERS YEARS, 1942–1952.

Club membership and the minutes of the meeting, held at his home, read, "In view of the special event about to occur, field notes were omitted. This meeting approximates the Sixty-Fifth Anniversary of Mr. C. F. Batchelder's election to membership in the Nuttall Ornithological Club. The President called on Mr. Jeffries for some remarks. Mr. Jeffries responded, reviewing briefly Mr. Batchelder's service in connection with the publications of the Club, his editorial work on them and especially his establishment of the permanent publication fund. The President then reminded us that the Club had met at Mr. Batchelder's house for 23 years, his house having taken the place of the Brewster Museum after Mr. Brewster's death. He had, therefore, been the means of keeping the Club alive for this period. Formal adjournment was taken at 9:18 P.M. Mrs. Batchelder was introduced to the members and in recognition of her self-denial in giving up the use of her living room for this long period, two nights a month, the Club presented her with an azalea. An appropriately inscribed silver plate was presented to Mr. Batchelder in recognition of the Anniversary."

In December 1943 the fiftieth anniversary celebration for Francis H. Allen was hosted by Francis Balch, presumably as Mr. Batchelder was recovering at that time from a broken thigh. A war-reduced total of 19 attended the celebration.

The 1946 poem to Batchelder on the occasion of his ninetieth birthday is perhaps not of Pulitzer Prize caliber, but it does give some sense of the convivial atmosphere which still permeated the Club, and the fondness and gratitude that the Club felt for this grand old gentleman.

TO CHARLES F. BATCHELDER ON HIS NINETIETH BIRTHDAY

Written By Francis N. Balch

A promising youth, scarce ninety years old,
In loving remembrance all of us hold.
He'll soon be approaching maturitee
You ask who this likely lad may be?
It's "Batch."

Each winter season his beautiful house,
And—more important—his charming spouse,
Welcome Nuttallians one and all
To the pleasant fire-lit parlor and hall.
Thanks! "Batch."

He is "durable goods," this long-time friend.
Right living, right thinking, assistance lends,
To a love of birds and a wonderful wife,
To keep the requisite zest for life
In "Batch."

PETERS YEARS, 1942-1952.

He's a tough old bird! If he chance to fall
And break a leg, don't worry at all,
Though nearly ninety, just take a nail
And nail him together and let him set sail
For a Centenary for "Batch."

We hope he makes it. We think he will.
And that Mrs. "Batch" will be with him still.
He'll still be doing the best he can
To make the world better for bird and man.
That's "Batch."

The minutes of the New Year's meeting of 1948 show that the traditional punch bowl was still flowing well into the members' stream of consciousness, "The meeting of January 5, 1948, celebrating the New Year before, during and after the meeting, was held at Mr. C. F. Batchelder's . . .," and again in 1949, "The New Year's Celebration of 1949 at the punch bowl was held at the residence of Mr. C. F. Batchelder." It was the last New Year's to be hosted by Batch. The minutes of the New Year's meetings, thereafter held at Wendell Taber's, no longer make reference to social happenings.

The minutes of the meetings of the late forties and early fifties have a sprinkling of social amenities such as, ". . . refreshing coffee and chocolate served by Mrs. Morrison before the meeting," and the Club, in a rather surprising burst of generosity allowed Judge Walcott's wife "by invitation" to watch the movies of Cape Breton and the Gaspé by Arthur Argue (the meeting was held at the Walcotts). Occasional bits of humor show up in the minutes. In one story Seth Low, while a roommate of Robert Cushman Murphy, went off, having locked this distinguished ornithologist out of the room while the latter was out of the room taking a bath. In another report, "The one bit of humor noted at the AOU meeting was mention of a rather loose spruce, moose, goose association." Nevertheless, the level of sociality of previous years does not shine forth from the minutes of the meetings, and signals a general decline in this aspect of the Club.

In addition to the loss of Batchelder, the Club virtually lost the presence of Ludlow Griscom. Certainly most Club members thought well of his frequent summaries of the seasons, and he had been a frequent contributor to discussions and field notes. There had, however, developed a split in the Club revolving around Griscom. His natural flamboyance and showmanship, together with his constant promotion of amateurs in the field of ornithology as well as in the Club (including his suggestion that a woman might be a fit member), did not sit well with many of the professional ornithologists and old guard. When an old friendship with Wendell Taber turned sour, and ended in a virtual

PETERS YEARS, 1942–1952.

feud, Griscom stopped coming to Club meetings, particularly after Taber became the regular host. Although he attended 11 meetings in 1942, giving three of the evening presentations, he was at but three meetings in 1943, and three in 1944, and from 1947 until Peters's death in 1952 he attended a total of a scant six meetings. During this period, then, the Club had lost one of its most vigorous members.

That the direction of the Club was changing is attested by the controversies relating to membership and membership requirements which burst forth at the end of, and just after, the war. Under Peters, a scant three new members had been elected from 1942 through 1944, but in 1945, 1946, and the first few months of 1947 a total of 15 members had been added. These new members, together with the return of the servicemen, swelled the meetings, with an average attendance catapulting to 23 in 1947. This rapidly changing situation was not well received by some, as the following letter from Peters to the members of the Council attests:

It became more and more apparent during the winter of 1946–47 that the club was taking in new members faster than we could digest them, and this culminated in the late spring when at least two meetings the attendance was so large as to seriously overtax the meeting facilities afforded at both Taber's and Walcott's. On one occasion there were 32 present—on another 34. During the period from October 1945 to April 1947 we elected 17 new members and the club's membership is now 110. The Secretary points out that, of the 17 new members, six attend regularly, seven irregularly and four hardly ever come. Of course, with the end of the war and the return to normal conditions, many of the younger members who were in the service are now attending meetings and some of the older ones also find it more convenient to be present, consequently meetings are averaging much larger than previously.

The question that I should like to have the Council think over during the summer is whether some steps should be taken to limit membership either by actual change in the by-laws or in some way or other freezing the list at its present level so that the club may continue to enjoy the long-established custom of meeting in private homes, or whether we should break away from our custom of many years and hold meetings in some place big enough to accommodate the larger attendance.

Furthermore, it seems to me that by taking in so many new members with such rapidity the club is losing its position as an organization to which it is a distinction to belong and if we are to retain our eminence in this respect, serious consideration must be given to some steps toward this end.

These considerations continued to occupy the attention of the council. The minutes of an October 1947 council meeting read, "It was

PETERS YEARS, 1942–1952.



Figs. 12–15. Taken at the annual meeting of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, 5 January 1948, at the home of Charles F. Batchelder. (*Upper left*) Front row, left to right: Charles F. Batchelder, treasurer, 1880–1930; James L. Peters, president, 1942–52; Charles H. Blake, president, 1953–55; Morton E. Cummings. Back row, left to right: Arthur W. Argue, trustee, 1962–68; Wendell Taber (kneeling), secretary, 1934–39; Maurice C. Emery (standing); Joseph A. Hagar, vice president, 1942–50. (*Lower left*) Foreground, left to right: Morton

PETERS YEARS, 1942–1952.



E. Cummings, Donald C. Alexander, Charles F. Batchelder, and Winsor M. Tyler. Background: Arthur W. Argue (left), and James L. Peters (center). Notice the famous punch bowl and punch. (*Upper right*) Left to right: James L. Peters, Arthur W. Argue, Wendell Taber, and Oscar Root, president, 1963–66. (*Lower right*) Left to right: Theodore Eliot, Jr., Rosario Mazzeo, and Joseph A. Hagar.

Courtesy Nathaniel C. Nash and Donald Alexander

voted to be the sense of the meeting that the Resident Membership be limited to 112 for the present.” In November 1948, a year later, the minutes of the council read, “Lengthy discussion was held on procedures for appraising the worth of candidates for membership. It was the sense of the meeting that a thumb–nail sketch of a nominee be provided by the person making the nomination.” In December 1950 they acted, “At the Council meeting of October 6, 1947, it was voted to limit ‘for the present’ the membership to 112. The membership on December 18, 1950 is 112. There being no change in the factors which had led to the 1947 vote—restricted size of homes of members available for Club meetings, etc., it was voted to lay over these nominations.” “These nominations” were three in number, two of which were proposed by C. Russell Mason. All three were eventually elected to membership. It appears clear that there was a mild friction between those members who wished to carry on the traditional home based meeting location and to restrict the membership to professionals or near–professionals, and those who wished to expand the membership and bring in a larger proportion of amateurs or birdwatchers.

The meetings continued much as they had in the past, with a few changes occurring. There appears to be a gradual shift away from having a handful of members dominate the evening presentations. Ludlow Griscom continued to provide his seasonal summaries at least through 1944, but gave only one in 1947 and none thereafter. Again, the two years of missing minutes make it difficult to compile tallies, but in the eight years for which there are minutes, Griscom gave at least nine talks, mostly in the early war years, Peters six, Tyler eight, Blake five, Taber six, with a wide spectrum of the Club membership providing one or more presentations. Newcomers such as C. Russell Mason and William Drury gave at least three each. Even though Griscom’s reviews of the seasons were not continued, the tradition was carried on temporarily by Donald Alexander, who reviewed the summer and fall bird season in 1947, and the tradition of devoting the first October meeting to field notes was continued. By 1948 it had become traditional to discuss the various “Christmas counts” at the New Year’s meeting. The majority of the evening presentations, particularly in the late 1940s, concerned bird distribution. These were talks by members about the birds encountered in their travels, or during their war experiences. For example, William Drury gave a program in which he showed pencil sketches he had made of seabirds during his naval experiences in the war. Occasionally book reviews would constitute the evening program. The Club began to rely a little more heavily on guest speakers. During the eight years for which minutes exist, roughly 53 percent of the meetings had guests attending, usually one or two, but occasionally as many as five. Nineteen times

PETERS YEARS, 1942–1952.

guests gave the presentation, representing nearly twenty percent of the meetings. The guest presentations covered a wide range of subjects of general interest. Eliot Porter, for example, talked on bird photography, but some of the talks by guests were fairly esoteric. R. H. Smith, for example, spoke in 1942 on the mechanical and aerodynamic aspects of bird flight, and Professor Hurd Willett, of MIT, in 1948, on the various aspects of long-term climatic temperature changes. A forum on racing pigeons conducted by three guests featured a live racing pigeon. Occasionally when a visiting dignitary arrived in town, the program would be altered to accommodate him, as on 4 June 1951 when L. E. Richdale replaced the scheduled field notes session with a talk on the status of the Royal Albatross (*Diomedea epomophora*) in New Zealand. That Resident Members gave some excellent talks is attested to by the extended description and discussion in the minutes of the meeting of, for example, the 1948 talk by Joseph A. Hagar on Black Ducks (*Anas rubripes*) and by Charles Blake on “an essay and general theory of bird flight.”

By 1947 another kind of evening event—identification quizzes—had been occasionally scheduled into the Club program. In November 1947 “Fifteen specimens of various New England gulls in immature plumages were displayed with the names concealed. The members attempted to name them. The high score, 11, was made by C. R. Mason.” In June 1949 another contest was held; the minutes of the meeting report the results and are interesting for their gentle jabs at the winners (Wendell Taber was the secretary). “The meeting was devoted, primarily, to the identification of 15 specimens, in rather poor light. Mr. Elkins covered himself with glory by being the only contestant not a Fellow or Member of the A.O.U. to identify as many as six of the specimens. He came in third highest with a score of ten. While Messrs. Peterson and Griscom scored 14 each it is only fair to point out that they waited until everyone else had finished and they had the entire group to themselves, plus a 150 watt light moved in from the other room, for their especial benefit. It may also be mentioned for the record that no Fellow or Member scored below six. Specimens were intentionally tricky, such as immature Grasshopper Sparrow, with no date available.” Roger Peterson in a thank-you note to Taber says, “I thought the test on the 15 birds was a lot of fun and was most surprised when I turned up with 14 right! I must confess that on three birds I was largely guessing, relying on the psychology of the thing rather than my absolute sureness. One eventually learns which are the birds that become the standard tripper-uppers, and if it would seem obvious at first to be one thing it is more likely the other.” The minutes of a February 1950 meeting state, “Worthy of comment was the identification of a Lapland Longspur as a Vesper Sparrow . . . a Great Crested Grebe from Europe was understandably

identified as a Holboell's Grebe . . . Nobody identified a female English Sparrow as a Dickcissel." Clearly, these sessions were challenging and thoroughly enjoyed.

Field notes continued to be an important part of each meeting, although how best to record these notes for posterity continued to be a wrangling issue.

The Club continued to publish its *Memoir* series. In 1942 the council asked Tom Barbour to prepare a new edition of the *Birds of Cuba*, and the president appointed an editorial committee to oversee the work. In 1943 *Cuban Ornithology* appeared as the ninth *Memoir*. In 1944 it was voted by the council "to learn from Ludlow Griscom how soon his notes of the birds of the outer Cape might be ready for publication," presumably with the thought to publishing them as a *Memoir*. Griscom's subsequent withdrawal from active participation in the Club may have made that project, which never reached fruition, untenable. In 1947 the council voted to advertise the Club *Memoirs* in the *Auk*, *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Audubon Society*, and *Audubon Magazine*. There was an informal discussion by the council in 1949, centering around the wisdom of publishing a memoir by someone not a Club member. The consensus was that this would be inadvisable. There was a need for free storage space for the stock of *Memoirs* which led in 1951 to moving the stock from a warehouse to the Massachusetts Audubon Society's Ipswich River Wildlife Sanctuary in Topsfield. This was after a 1950 council meeting suggestion that "Possibly, certain of the memoirs might be discarded and sold, as paper if possible"! At that time the revenue from sales only slightly exceeded the cost of storage. In 1951 *Memoir X* was printed, with Batchelder contributing \$100 toward the cost of printing *A Bibliography of the Published Writings of William Brewster*.

An important task was assumed by the Club when, in 1951, the council "Voted: to accept the suggestion of Alexander Wetmore [Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution] that the Nuttall Ornithological Club assume the responsibility of making nominations for the Committee to function to complete the three or more volumes of A. C. Bent's *Life Histories of North Am. Birds*." Wetmore's letter acknowledging the commitment indicated that the Club was definitely to be involved in this project, "As Mr. Peters no doubt informed you, this is a matter that Mr. Bent has discussed with me on a number of occasions and one that has troubled him considerably. I am sure that the friendly action of the Club relative to this will be definitely [a] relief to his mind."

How to handle field notes to best advantage had always been an issue with the Club. At the center of the problem was the purpose of the field notes, their evaluation, and their organization into some sort of permanent record. This concern prompted a thorough analysis of the

PETERS YEARS, 1942–1952.

field note question. The council minutes of a November 1948 meeting read, "After discussion, the President appointed Messrs. Hagar, Garrison and Argue as a committee to consider ways & means of improving field notes as submitted at the meetings of the Club." Approximately a year later the report of the committee was read to the council, and given general approval, but a special meeting of the council was felt necessary for discussion of the issue. This was held a week later, when "After deliberation it was voted that the report of the Committee on Field Notes be accepted in its entirety and be recommended to the Club." A subsequent Club meeting resolved, "After much discussion it was decided to postpone action until next meeting." At the next meeting the proposal was referred back to the council for further action. The council meeting, which immediately followed, asked the committee to revise their proposal, ". . . giving weight to the discussions just held in the meeting of the Club." In April 1950 the council approved the revision and directed that a copy be sent to every member. The provisions were to go into effect in October 1950. The document is lengthy, but as it represents the expenditure of so much energy and time, and also represents a consensus on one of the major ongoing problems which has faced the Club throughout its history, it is reproduced below in its entirety.

Report of Committee on Field Notes

It is the opinion of the Committee that Nuttall Club field notes can be improved, both in respect to what is reported and in the way the notes are recorded and used. In the early days of the Club, when the status of many species of birds was still undetermined, notes on seasonal occurrence and abundance were of first importance to the science which members of the Club had set themselves to study. Today, the local status of most birds is well known, there are other agencies than the Club for collecting additional data, and ornithology itself is advancing on new fronts. We believe that these changes should be more fully reflected in the notes offered at meetings.

The Committee have discussed, at length, the potential values of field notes and the possible ways of improving their quality. We find ourselves in agreement on certain principles and corollary suggestions. The broad purpose of field notes is to stimulate the interest of Club members and advance their understanding of ornithological matters. In pursuance of this purpose, the content and general tenor of notes should change from time to time in proportion as ornithology itself takes new directions. The change should be gradual but more or less continuous, and will best appear as a slow shift of emphasis. The Club might properly encourage this process by drawing up a guide for the preparation of notes at the present time and then, at rather long intervals, considering in open meeting whether revisions are in order, and what they should be. However, we do not

PETERS YEARS, 1942–1952.

deem it consistent with the traditions of the Club that such a code be rigid in its provisions, or more than gently persuasive; we would regard it as a suggested standard of excellence, and leave to the judgment of each member the degree of his own compliance.

In furtherance of the foregoing plan, we submit the draft of a proposed code which would, we think, improve the current quality and effectiveness of field notes.

I. An observation reported to the Club should be selected with some care, and with definite purpose in view. For example:

a. To report the presence of any unusual bird which other members may wish to see. A note of this sort should be as brief as possible.

b. To fill a substantial gap in our knowledge. An instance of high acceptability under this heading would be the occurrence or nesting of a species new to the region, followed in order by local observations of rare species, record dates of occurrence, and remarkable behavior of common species, such as exceptional habitat, unfamiliar song, etc. At some point in this succession, depending on the circumstances, a single observation approaches triviality and should be passed over unless related to other notes.

c. To pose a question. An observation may not fill a gap in knowledge but serves to indicate ground which should be covered.

d. To open a discussion. Observations which tend to substantiate one side or the other of an unsettled question may be used to start a thought-provoking discussion. We believe that general discussions rank among the most profitable uses of Club time, and the more so because their benefits are so little available to members in any other way.

e. As a progress report. Members working on individual problems may wish to discuss their studies from time to time, partly for the information of interested members, but more particularly to obtain fresh viewpoints and helpful criticism.

II. Except for the first class of notes above, every effort should be made to elucidate the relationship between events reported and the background from which they arise. In the present stage of ornithological knowledge the mere fact of a bird's occurrence or behavior is usually less important than its causes. In general, matters worth reporting to the Club are worth thinking about first, and should, if possible, be presented in a way to show what conclusions the observer has reached and what unsolved problems he is aiming at.

III. Field notes should be separated from the official minutes of Club meetings and recorded by a different procedure, as follows:

a. The factual portion of notes, together with a brief summary of discussion intended, should be submitted to the Secretary in writing, preferably on a special form supplied by the Club. This will relieve the Sec-

PETERS YEARS, 1942–1952.

retary of taking hurried notes of verbal communications, and by the same token increase the accuracy and authenticity of the records.

b. Field notes of a previous meeting should no longer be read as part of the minutes. Instead, they should be available for inspection by interested members before and after meetings, either filed in a loose-leaf notebook or displayed in some other convenient way.

c. Field notes concerned with distribution and numerical status, unless classified as “confidential” by the member reporting, should be available for study and use, on application to the Secretary, by any qualified persons and specifically by the editors of the Audubon Society’s “Records of New England Birds.” Data of this sort are valuable in proportion to their completeness. Observations by Club members are nowadays only a fraction of the total data collected by New England observers, and will best serve their purpose by incorporation into the more comprehensive “Records.”

The intent of the new procedure is that the Club should not allow the reporting and keeping of notes to overshadow its deliberative function. It should interest itself in strengthening the “Records” as a depository of local factual data, and should free its meeting from the responsibility of attempting to keep such records in full; it can then devote its field note sessions to the interpretation and discussion of observations presented. In the final analysis, this is the most distinctive contribution which the Club can make to the understanding of ornithological problems and principles by its members.

J. A. Hagar
D. L. Garrison, Chairman
A. W. Argue

In accordance with the proposals, a field notes section was discontinued in the minutes of the meeting and a “Field Note Volume” became the repository these records. However, all was not going well. The minutes of the 20 November 1950 meeting carry the cryptic note, “Field notes submitted were at a bare minimum.” Then in the 18 December meeting of the same year, “Field notes of interest were reported but the Secretary found no forms turned in for the Field Notes Book. Free forms are with the book.” Then in April 1951 the minutes carry an “ADDENDA: Dr. Blake suggested that field notes be submitted in any method of writing preferred by the individual in question, rather than on an established form.” No further negative comments on the system show up in the minutes throughout the remainder of the Peters presidency, nor are any field notes reported in the minutes.

The Club continued to be actively involved with other organizations in the field of ornithology. In 1952 \$250 was donated to the endowment fund of the AOU. The Club contributed \$25 to the Hawk Moun-

PETERS YEARS, 1942–1952.

tain Sanctuary in 1944, and had increased the gift to \$50 by 1950. During a meeting in 1947 "The desirability of membership in the A.O.U. and the Northeastern Bird Banding Association were pointed out." Frequently the programs of NEBBA were circulated at Club meetings.

Among the miscellaneous events that occurred during the Peters years are the return of the 1872 reproduction of the Audubon [elephant folio] "Wild Turkey Plate," which the Club had received as a bequest of Dr. Woodman in 1932, ". . . to his heirs if they desire . . . because the Club has no place to exhibit such material." Another bequest was from Dr. Morton E Cummings who died in April 1949. Eventually the Club will receive a remainder interest of \$1,000 from the trust for his wife and daughter. Other notable events are Parker Reed's 200 pounds of peanut butter which he sold to members for 15 cents/pound, and Russ Mason's request, "Mr. Mason would like volunteers during the spring to stay up all night in the John Hancock Bldg. tower to watch migrations as visible under that company's beacon."

On 7 April 1952 James Lee Peters presided as president over the regular meeting of the club. On 19 April, just two days before the next regularly scheduled meeting, Peters died of complications resulting from a heart attack. This rather quiet man, possessed of a fine sense of humor according to those who knew him, had been Curator of Birds at the Museum of Comparative Zoology since 1932, a president of the AOU, and was perhaps best known for his enormous *Check-list of Birds of the World*. He had been a diligent leader of the Club, guiding it through some trying years, years when change was occurring rather quickly, missing less than 20 of the 135 meetings for which we have records during his stewardship. Careful and precise in his work, he was largely a museum ornithologist, although a frequent contributor to the field notes at the Club meetings. His death brought to an end another era in the Club. As we shall see, a "new" Club was to emerge during the following decades.

5

BEGINNINGS OF A "NEW" CLUB— TRANSITION YEARS 1952–1973

The death of Jim Peters marked the end of still another era for the Nuttall Ornithological Club, and the year following his death proved to be the beginning of a new, radically different period.

In the May 1952 meeting following Peters' death, a long discussion of bylaws interpretation was followed by a decision to postpone voting on a new president until the annual meeting late in the fall.

In October Messrs. Hagar, Batchelder, and Garrison were appointed a committee to review the bylaws, and the committee was soon expanded to include Richard Eaton and William Drury. Clearly, some serious changes were to be discussed. In December the council voted the establishment of a program committee to be responsible for evening speakers and other projects that the Club might wish to conduct. But all this burst of creative activity was but a preliminary for the main event of the fall season, the election of a new president.

In October vice president Blake announced the appointment of a nominating committee consisting of Messrs. Hinchman, Tabor, and Morrison, who reported to the Club in November "Your committee reports that it was unable to reach unanimous agreement as to candidates for the office of President and Vice-President. Two members of the committee present the names of Charles H. Blake for President and Dr. Stuart K. Harris for Vice-President. The third member of the committee presents the names of Ludlow Griscom for President and Charles H. Blake for Vice-President." At the annual meeting of 3 December 1952, 42 members were present, the largest turnout in the Club's history for a regular meeting, and second only to Batchelder's party honoring the sixtieth anniversary of the Club, a dinner celebration held in his home. The meeting was also held on "neutral ground" at the Biological Laboratories at Harvard University. Ludlow Griscom, who had attended but four meetings in the preceding five years, was elected by a vote of 28 to 13. The vote was somewhat along the new guard/old guard lines. The more traditional Club members were clearly in the minority; the more active birdwatchers, including the Massachusetts Audubon Society group, favored the "dean of the birders," Ludlow Griscom. Wendell Taber, Griscom's foe, in a letter later traces his "... uncontested divorce from the bird group in this state [Massachusetts]

TRANSITION YEARS, 1952–1973.

on December 1 [3], 1952.” All indications are that the political jousting had been intense and Griscom, with his new guard field-oriented supporters, had clearly won the day. Charles Blake became the vice president.

Griscom was not present for the election, but assumed office and presided over the following meeting, at which 32 members were present, and at which he gave the presentation of the evening, a report on the fall migration.

That election night marked the end of the old era in another way. No longer were the meetings to be held in the congenial atmosphere of a private home. The move to the Biological Laboratories had been in the air for some time. A 3 June 1952 letter from Charlie Blake hints at the effects of the Griscom–Taber rift, “I don’t know whether you remember that during the war the NOC did meet occasionally at the Audubon Society. It helped the transportation situation for some people at that time but the general feeling was that it was much less pleas-



Fig. 16. Roger Tory Peterson (left) and Ludlow Griscom, president, 1952–53.

Courtesy Smithsonian Institution Archives, Record Unit 7150, American Ornithologists' Union Collection, 1883–1977.

TRANSITION YEARS, 1952–1973.

ant than a private home. We could secure accommodations without charge at at least three places and possibly four, but I don't hear any lively demand from the brethren as a whole to change our custom although I recognize the existence of certain frictions which would be alleviated if there were more meeting places." At the first October meeting Russ Mason made a motion, which was eventually tabled, to hold future meetings in Room 225 of the Biological Laboratories. Taber responded that he continued to extend his invitation for the use of his home as a meeting place but acknowledged that he had already planned to hold the annual meeting at the laboratories. The politicking was going on. The minutes are silent as to why the Club continued to meet at Harvard after the annual meeting, until the minutes of the May council meeting report, "Although Mr. Griscom was generously willing to have the Club meet at his house, it was felt the Club should continue to meet in the Biological Laboratories because the atmosphere of the home is enjoyed at the expense of trouble to the host and there are numerous conveniences offered by the present rooms which no private home can offer." One wonders why the Club had continued to meet in private homes for some 30 years if this was the case; it seems a euphemistic smoke-screen for the major advantage of the Harvard meeting place, that of neutral ground.

The year 1953 produced a burst of new activity and renewed vigor. A program committee with James Greenway as chairman, together with Griscom and Russ Mason, provided a slate of impressive speakers. More than half of the year's speakers were guests, the largest number to address the Club in a single year. These men gave an excellent series of presentations. Included was a talk by Ernst Mayr on speciation, C. P. Lyman on temperature experiments on the legs of gulls, James Fisher on range and population changes in European birds, Philip Darlington on the distribution of flightless birds that focused on the evolutionary mechanisms involved, and Donald Griffin on acoustic orientation in bats and birds. In addition, members Morgan and Drury presented a review of the season at the October meeting and Josselyn Van Tyne discussed various aspects of publication in ornithology. Clearly, a great effort was made to recruit very high caliber speakers. The number of guests per meeting more than doubled over preceding years and established a trend which has persisted to the present day (Fig. 2).

The vigor of the Club in 1953 can be seen in many of its activities. There was an unusually large total of nine council meetings, at which a number of innovations were implemented. In January not only was a program committee appointed but the expenditure of up to \$50 for traveling expenses for speakers was authorized, an obvious attempt to increase the quality of the presentations at meetings. Significant bylaws

TRANSITION YEARS, 1952–1973.

changes were recommended by the council, and one meeting focused on the subject of Club activities, with the proposal that a committee be appointed to meet with Ernst Mayr and then report specific projects to the Club.

James Greenway suggested that the Club's purpose is to further ornithology as a science and the Club might investigate such problems as the differing abundance of sibling species, such as the relative scarcity of Hairy Woodpeckers (*Picoides villosus*) relative to Downies (*P. pubescens*) or how gulls displace terns at a breeding colony. Ludlow Griscom suggested that amateurs could attack local faunistics, through bird-banding, life history studies, or other projects such as the preparation of check-lists of Massachusetts or New England birds, or experimental studies such as transferring Purple Martin (*Progne subis*) eggs to Tree Swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) nests in an attempt to establish new martin colonies. In addition, the Club agreed, in late 1952, that a bibliography of James Peters, with an introduction by Alexander Wetmore, would be published as a *Memoir* of the Club, but this project did not come to fruition. At a later meeting it was suggested that Club members might in an organized fashion update and expand Forbush's work, expand the Christmas counts to other parts of the year, and monitor nesting success.

At a December 1953 meeting various proposals were discussed, including, for example, Ernst Mayr's suggestion for precise mapping of the distribution of selected species, echoing a recommendation made by a Club committee in 1921. (These proposals still have not been implemented.) After much discussion the membership voted for the establishment of an activities committee to evaluate possible projects. At another meeting Mayr brought before the Club for discussion the question of standardization of colloquial names of subspecies. Eventually by a vote of 19 to 2 the consensus was that the AOU check-list committee should choose vernacular species names but list the subspecies only by technical names. It was then moved and voted to notify the AOU check-list committee ". . . of the Club's pleasure." The membership was certainly feeling its oats.

The always difficult problem of membership requirements was again thoroughly masticated. The minutes of the May 1953 council meeting state "It was felt that members are not to be elected at the indiscriminate suggestion of Residence Members. The question of the relation between Professional and Amateur interests was raised and whether the Club should drift towards closer relations with the Audubon Society or remain wholly independent. The point was raised . . . whether it was proper for the Club's membership to be a reward for simply good work in the popularization and public relations of the study of birds or re-

TRANSITION YEARS, 1952–1973.

main based on interest in and work on the technical aspects. It was agreed in the conclusion of this discussion that the best means of satisfying the standard of membership was to retain the limit of membership as 112." This decision left six nominations for membership not acted upon. Later this rule was temporarily suspended to allow the election of Raymond A. Paynter, Jr., who, together with Ernst Mayr, was to have substantial impact on the Club, later becoming, like Mayr, president of the Club.

The Club extended an invitation to the AOU for the 1955 meeting, the \$2,000 needed to make the invitation being guaranteed by individual members. In April 1953 the Club, on the request of A. C. Bent, reaffirmed that the Club would, ". . . sponsor the continuation of my work on the Life Histories of North American Birds after I am unable to carry on with it, and appoint a committee to complete the work." The committee was voted and Wendell Taber was named chairman.

Another of the major events that marked 1953 as an important year for the Club was the thorough revision of the bylaws, which was discussed by the 14 members present as a "committee of the whole" and then, with minor modifications, accepted. The august committee on the revision of bylaws, composed of C. F. Batchelder, David Garrison, Richard Eaton, and William Drury, and chaired by Joseph A. Hagar pointed out that there had been no major modifications in the bylaws since 1899, except for those dealing with the publication fund, the nominating committee, and the rotation of councillors. Many changes obviously had occurred in the Club since that date, among them was a spectacular financial growth. Thus, some major revisions were in order. "The duties of the Secretary and Treasurer are more fully defined to conform with the increased legal responsibility and property holdings of the Club, . . .," and an annual audit was prescribed.

The concept of forced rotation in office, which had previously applied only to councillors, was now extended to the president and vice president. The councillors' terms were of five years duration, with one position voted on each year. The restriction of the presidential term to three years was another of the 1953 watershed decisions. In the preceding 80 years of the Club's history there had been but a total of three presidents (the single year of Henry Purdie's presidency in 1875–76 excepted), and it was clearly traditional to consider the president as essentially elected for life. The stormy controversies that were swirling around the Club may have suggested a three-year term for the executive leadership as a safer, compromise stance. The long-since dormant Corresponding Member class was abolished.

The year 1953 had been one of decision for the Club. The binocular crowd outnumbered the traditional contingent, Ludlow Griscom was

TRANSITION YEARS, 1952–1973.

president, influential new members, including Ernst Mayr and Raymond Paynter, had joined the Club, the bylaws had been substantially revised and updated, a gossip section appears in the meeting minutes of secretary William Drury, the presidential term had been limited, and a neutral meeting ground had been found at the Harvard's Biological Laboratories. There were, however, still strong and bitter divisions within the Club membership. The era of the Nuttall Club as a "Victorian gentlemen's club" was largely over. For better or for worse, the Club was headed in new directions. The explosive popularity of the sport of birding, together with the maturation and expansion of the science of ornithology into the areas of evolutionary biology and ethology, would have necessitated new directions for the Club in any case. "It was the best of years, it was the worst of years."

In December 1953, with Ludlow Griscom in poor health and not attending the last five meetings of the year, Charles Blake was elected president with C. Russell Mason as vice president. The momentum and energy which had developed in 1953 carried over into 1954 but then began to fade. The program committee of Russell Mason, Ernst Mayr, and William Drury produced an excellent series of programs and speakers, although outside speakers, who had given more than half of the programs in 1953, provided less than thirty percent of those in 1954. Richard Miller talked on predator prey relationships, Martin Moynihan on "Hostile Behavior in the Black-headed Gull," and Allen Keast on Australian ecology, to name a few of the distinguished presentations. Ludlow Griscom provided two reviews of the seasons and a talk on the breeding birds of Cape Cod. The "Christmas census" reports were now part of the field notes. When discussions are mentioned in the minutes of the meetings, Ernst Mayr's name is frequently mentioned as contributing to them. An attempt to get the membership of the Club involved in ornithological projects continued. At one meeting William Drury outlined possible Club involvement in a project to map breeding bird distribution in eastern Massachusetts. The minutes read, "The important question raised was whether the members of the Club are interested enough to carry this along. . . ." The usual suggestion for the formation of a committee followed. The council voted to give \$100 to the Sudbury Valley Trustees for land purchases but did not contribute to Hawk Mountain.

The ceiling on membership was rigidly enforced by the council, so that although one new member was elected in 1954, four names were tabled, three of whom never became members. There was already a growing concern on the part of some factions that the Massachusetts Audubon Society and its birders were gaining too much control of the Club, although the reason for this apprehension is certainly question-

TRANSITION YEARS, 1952–1973.

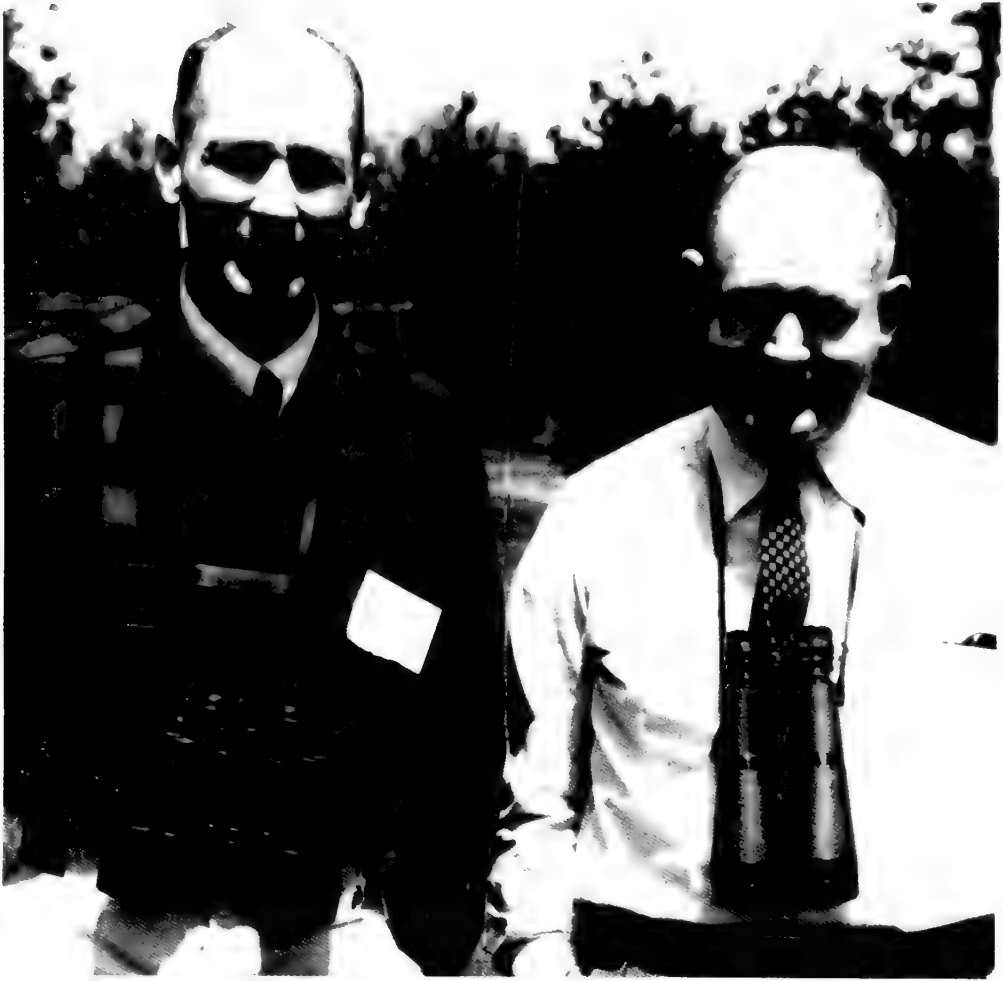


Fig. 17. C. Russell Mason (left), president, 1955–57, and Donald Alexander (right), treasurer, 1940–42, and auditor, 1962–. Courtesy Massachusetts Audubon Society.

able considering the presence of some of the Club's professional ornithologists on the board of directors of Massachusetts Audubon.

Another era was closed on 7 November 1954 with the death of Charles F. Batchelder. This oldest living member of the Club, at 98, was the last of the surviving founders of the AOU as well. He had been the treasurer of the Club for a half a century and a gracious host to the meetings in his home for nearly 30 years. He was a true gentleman and perhaps more than anyone else symbolized the warmth with formality, the gracious elegance, and the congeniality of that era in the Club's history, when meetings consisted of a tight group of approximately 20

TRANSITION YEARS, 1952–1973.

men meeting in the comfortable surroundings of a prosperous private home.

By 1955 the minutes of the meetings suggest that a relative calm had returned, with several birding trip reports, and a review of the fall migration by Allen Morgan, interspersed with Australian Harry Frith's talk on Mallee Fowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) illustrated by movies. Andrew Mey-erriecks, a graduate student, talked on his study of the breeding behavior of the Green [Green-backed] Heron (*Butorides striatus*), a study which eventually was to become one of the Nuttall Club's most important publications.

The Club continued its active interaction with the AOU by voting to be the joint sponsor with the Massachusetts Audubon Society of the president's coffee hour at the 1955 AOU meeting. In December C. Russell Mason was elected president with Ernst Mayr as vice president.

The years from 1956 through 1960 saw an increase in the Club's membership. At the December 1956 council meeting, with Russ Mason in the chair, it was voted to remove the limit on the number of active members; promptly seven men were voted into membership. Although no new members were elected in 1957, in the first full year of Ernst Mayr's presidency, 1958, nine new members were elected and the following year nine more. Four more were added in 1960 during William Drury's presidency. Largely under the influence of Russ Mason, executive director of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, the Club grew closer to that organization, storing their publications with the society, voting, for example, in 1958 to pay for a die for a medal to be given by the Massachusetts Audubon Society each year for an outstanding photograph in their international exhibition of nature photographs, and in general feeling the influence of Massachusetts Audubon. This was not favorably received by some members, who felt that this was eroding the professionalism of the Club and promoting the influence of the birders. It was perhaps a reaction to these perceptions that led to a discussion by the council in February 1961, with President Paynter presiding, on the maintenance of ". . . a high level in qualifications of new members" in which it was suggested that as a matter of policy the council should maintain a rather stringent screening process ". . . to preserve the high standing of the Club in ornithological circles." At the regular meeting of the Club that March a similar discussion was conducted with a consensus that ". . . proposals for membership should be based on something more than mere interest in birding as such. . . ." The pendulum was clearly swinging back in a more conservative direction. There were no new members elected in 1961, and the names of several people proposed for membership were tabled.

From 1956–61 the caliber of the guest speakers remained high with



Fig. 18. Ernst Mayr, president, 1957–59.

TRANSITION YEARS, 1952–1973.

such notables as Alexander Wetmore presenting a program on the ornithology of Panama; James Bond, an exchange speaker with the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club, lecturing on land birds of the West Indies; Finn Salomonsen of Denmark speaking on the evolutionary significance of bird migration; and Alvin Novick giving an account of echolocation in the Edible-nest Swiftlet (*Collocalia fuciphaga*). The minutes of the meeting at which Dr. Novick spoke report that he had eaten bird nest soup which consisted of “. . . a chicken broth base with . . . floating lumps of translucent material with no flavor but with the consistency of a cross between cartilage and rice crispies”—a gustatory delight! Robert C. Murphy talked on Antarctica. Alfred Romer, director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, gave at the museum a presentation on exhibits and “the group then moved upstairs and spent the rest of the evening inspecting the new bird exhibit and enjoying an informal social hour.” In 1957 the program committee was authorized to raise [spend] up to \$100 per year for speakers outside the Boston area. Ludlow Griscom's failing health prevented him from presenting his popular review of the seasons, although the tradition was carried on by other members. After Griscom's death in 1959, one meeting was



Fig. 19. William Drury, president, 1959–60.
Courtesy Massachusetts Audubon Society.

TRANSITION YEARS, 1952–1973.

devoted to an informal memorial to him. Mayr, then president, suggested that the passing of Griscom was the end of the period of ornithological history when field lists were the most important activity, and predicted that the next period would center around bird behavior.

It was during this period in the late 1950s that the momentum of the Club showed signs of waning. Attendance at meetings began to fall off somewhat and the question of whether or not the Club could continue to support two meetings a month began to generate comment. The minutes of the regular meeting in November 1957 read, "Mr. Argue suggested that in the future the Club should meet only once a month. Dr. Mayr proposed that one meeting be a program meeting and the other a discussion meeting." The matter was then referred to the council. The minutes of the December 1958 council meeting state, "There was a discussion of the kinds and number of meetings to be held in the future." Then, later, at the regular meeting, it was reported that the council suggested ". . . that for the time being one outside speaker be obtained each month and the other meeting be devoted to field notes, reviews of the literature, discussions, etc." A questionnaire was circulated among the members concerning the format of future meetings. Forty-four were returned and educational talks received the highest rating, including such subjects as migration, ecology, and behavior. The Club was about equally divided over the issue of one or two meetings a month. Then, in the October 1959 meeting, "Mr. Keenan explained that there would be one meeting a month this season with a speaker and the other meeting will be devoted to informal discussion on various topics." This apparently didn't work out too well because the February 1960 minutes read, "Discussion was had relative to the fate of the second meeting of the month currently being devoted to general discussion programs. In spite of some suggestion for salvaging these meetings, there was a widespread feeling that these meetings ought to be suspended, temporarily, at least. The situation was momentarily eased by Mr. Reed's offer to lead a discussion on banding at the next meeting." Presumably since it was an "informal" meeting, the March 21 minutes read, "The meeting . . . began spontaneously at 8:06. No formal procedure was followed." The second December meeting of 1959, and seven meetings in the following year, had an attendance of a dozen or less. The minutes of the informal October meeting are abbreviated to the point of stating that an informal meeting was held. The council minutes of October 1961 state, "*Voted:* to suspend the 2nd meeting of the month." Monthly meetings were, from then on, the pattern of the Club.

During the decade of the fifties there had been a trend away from members giving large numbers of presentations. There were a few ex-

TRANSITION YEARS, 1952–1973.

ceptions, such as Aaron Bagg, Allen Morgan, and William Drury who each gave eight programs and James Baird, Norman Hill, and Joseph A. Hagar who spoke six times, but more than 15 members gave only two or three talks.

Two long-time Club members died during 1960, Francis N. Balch, who had originally been elected in 1897, and Wendell Taber, who had frequently hosted the Club meetings at his home during the 1940s and early 1950s.

Taber's death raised the problem of who should edit the remainder of the Bent life histories series. In January 1961 President Paynter announced his appointment of Oliver L. Austin, Jr., as chairman of the Arthur Cleveland Bent life history committee and editor of the Bent life histories series. Austin had been Taber's choice to succeed him.

During the early and mid-1960s there was a tendency toward relying on Club members to provide talks, with considerably fewer than half the programs given by outside speakers. However, there were some notable exceptions during this period. For example, E. Thomas Gilliard gave an interesting lecture principally on "Arena behavior of various groups of birds in New Guinea, Little Tobago, and British Guiana." From time to time a bird identification quiz with bird skins selected by Raymond Paynter, or others, occupied an evening. Members gave many talks of note, Ernst Mayr's "History of the Central American and South American Bird Fauna," serving as an example. That Club members were aware of the threat to wildlife posed by pesticides was well documented by the minutes of a 1963 meeting which read, "The program of the evening was devoted to a round table discussion of the timely topic of pesticides in relation to wildlife. Although no blood was shed, there were indeed some strongly felt opinions expressed. The Club was fortunate to have as its guest Mr. H. Thurston Handley, Jr., from the Waltham Field Station, who presented some of the 'facts of life' from the agricultural side of the picture." It must have been a lively meeting.

That the social aspects of the Club meetings had undergone substantial change is attested to by a series of comments in the minutes. In a 1961 meeting the minutes read, "After introduction of guests the President [Paynter] called for an introduction of members since there is not sufficient opportunity in these days for members to become well acquainted. Each member then introduced himself." In the January 1962 minutes we find, "Members were called upon to rise and introduce themselves." The minutes as late as 1964, with President Root presiding, contain similar references. The days when the Club consisted of a small group who all knew each other well was gone. Field notes were sparingly mentioned in the minutes and for some time not included at all. Whether or not this represented a diminution in interest in field

TRANSITION YEARS, 1952–1973.

notes is uncertain. The 1966 annual meeting announcement did, however, contain the following note, "Informal dinner at the Chez Dreyfus at 6:00 P.M.," so clearly there was some attempt to gather the Club membership together into more informal settings. The meetings were held in Room 455 of the Biological Laboratories, a less than optimal social setting.

The Club continued to pursue its connections with the rest of the ornithological world by sending official representatives to international congresses, with G. William Cottrell appointed the official delegate to the XIII International Ornithological Congress at Ithaca, New York, in 1962 and Osborne Earle to the 1966 Congress at Oxford in Great Britain. In 1959 the Club voted to send a note of protest to President Eisenhower and to Senators Kennedy and Saltonstall, concerning the Navy's plan to kill albatrosses on Sand Island of the Midway Group. A signed letter of response by John F. Kennedy is bound with the minutes of the meeting. In 1961 the Club sent telegrams to appropriate members of Congress urging a favorable report and passage of the Saltonstall-Smith Bill to establish the Cape Cod National Seashore Monument. With the publication of the Fringillidae volumes in 1968, the Bent life histories series was completed and with it one of the few outside activities the Club had officially sustained in its history. The names of eight Club members who had contributed to finishing that monumental work were listed, along with their contributions, in the minutes of the October 1966 meeting. When it was reported that Massachusetts Audubon was planning to give up publication of *Records of New England Birds*, the possible implications for the Club were referred to council ". . . for consideration and recommendation." The council, after due deliberation, concluded, "The Council feels that the 'Records of New England Birds' as recently published are not of sufficient scientific value to justify action by the club." In 1959 it was proposed that the council discuss the possibility of sending out a newsletter, but this project apparently did not come to fruition. A 1958 suggestion by Ernst Mayr that the ". . . members make a census of species found regularly about houses in the summer to provide data for changes which are apt to occur in later years. In Europe additional species are still shifting to this type of habitat" apparently met the same fate as the proposed newsletter.

The project which consumed progressively more time, energy, and money was the series *Publications of the Nuttall Ornithological Club*. In March 1956 the council voted to publish a study on meadowlarks (*Sturnella*) by Wesley Lanyon as a *Memoir*, the first to be published since 1951. But at the June meeting the council voted to start a new publication series with the Lanyon book, the series to be entitled *Publications of the Nuttall Ornithological Club*. In 1957 the first of the new series *The*

TRANSITION YEARS, 1952–1973.

Comparative Biology of the Meadowlarks (Sturnella) in Wisconsin was published. This volume was dedicated to the memory of James Lee Peters, whose substantial bequest to the publication fund helped make the new publication series possible. The second of the series was not to appear until 1960, but thereafter the monograph series publication rate increased until during the centennial year, 1973, the thirteenth of the series was published (Appendix II). In 1958 President Mayr appointed a committee of Greenway, Cottrell, and Austin to review one manuscript which was never published by the Club. In fact, a number of manuscripts were rejected for a variety of reasons. In 1962 a policy was stated in the council minutes that “. . . publication should be reserved for long papers such as monographs.” Interestingly, at the same council meeting a manuscript was rejected as too short while another manuscript was rejected, among other reasons, as being needlessly long. In 1963 the council rejected another manuscript as “. . . not of appropriate interest and too localized in nature to fit in with the area of the ‘Publications.’” This decision was reviewed at a subsequent council meeting in response to criticism by Oliver Austin, Jr. and reaffirmed. “It was suggested that a more-or-less permanent publication board should be set up to ensure continuity in our publication policy.” In May 1966 Raymond Paynter was made editor, *pro tem.*, replacing Oscar Root, who had been chiefly responsible for editing four of the early publications. Paynter has remained editor of the series.

As early as 1956 the council began an effort to increase the visibility of the publications series by instructing the secretary to send a letter advertising the opportunity of publishing papers sponsored by the Club. After the reviews of the Meyerriecks heron monograph, in 1960, the council decided to advertise the publications series with a notice in the *Auk*, and stated that the Club should prepare its own mailing list for promotional material. In 1961 it was decided to move the stock from the Massachusetts Audubon Society to the Museum of Comparative Zoology Bird Department. Paynter, Curator of Birds at the MCZ, agreed that the Bird Department would handle the mailing of publications while the treasurer would do the billing. A call for volunteers would be made to move the stock. The publications series had found a permanent home. Soon a brochure advertising the heron monograph was printed and included in the mailings of the MCZ. By July 1961 the list of NOC publications had been enclosed in the same envelopes with advertisements for the MCZ's Peters' *Check-list of Birds of the World*, and mailed to over 500 people and institutions. Mayr reported at a 1960 regular meeting “. . . that reviews of the Meyerriecks monograph are now coming in and with this publicity he feels that there will be no further

TRANSITION YEARS, 1952–1973.

shortage of manuscripts.” In 1963 Paynter was formally put in charge of storage and distribution of the Club publications.

In 1960 it was still Club policy to distribute a free copy of each publication to members, but it was voted that year that members should be entitled to a 50 percent discount on the purchase of publications. Later a clarification of this policy stated that the half-price policy applies for one copy only, “Each member of course receives one copy of all new publications free.” This policy ended abruptly in 1969 with the terse statement in the minutes of the council, “The Club members will be charged for publications of the Club in the future.” So much for the free lunch. With the number of publications rising, there was concern that the Internal Revenue Service would conclude that members were receiving more than was covered by their dues, and the Club’s tax-free status would be withdrawn.

An interesting series of events occurred when the question was raised in April 1962 about the disposition of the Audubon wild turkey print, which had been bequeathed to the Club by Walter Woodman in 1928. The council agreed to sell the print, which was housed at the MCZ, and President Paynter implemented the transaction for the highest price. Goodspeed’s Book Shop examined the print and declared it not a first edition, and showed no interest in it. In April 1964 the minutes indicate that the print was a chromolithograph by Bien and worth \$25. The final disposition of the print does not emerge from the minutes of the meetings. Two years of investigations ended in the print’s nearly total devaluation.

Another project which was to occupy much of the Club’s attention was the centennial celebration. As early as October 1963 thoughts were turning toward the event. At a regular meeting Richard Darby, then secretary of the Club, suggested that “. . . in view of the fact that the 100th anniversary of the Club is only 10 years away it might not be too soon to start preparations for a suitable celebration, especially with respect to funds.” The council responded quickly and in January 1964 voted to establish a centennial fund and to put a line on the dues bill reading, “Voluntary Contributions to the Centennial Fund.” In May 1964 Oscar Root, who was then president, and very much interested in the Club’s history and in the centennial celebration, sent out a long printed letter to members and friends of the Nuttall Club. In this letter he detailed the \$10,000 goal of the centennial fund and its functions, which would include defraying expenses related to the celebration and the publication of an updated history of the Club from 1920–1973. Any remainder might be used to fund an annual lecture open to the public, a prize for significant contributions to ornithology, or any of a

TRANSITION YEARS, 1952–1973.

number of purposes which would be consistent with the purposes of the Club. He had already sent out questionnaires for the preparation of biographical sketches of the members. By October of that year the treasurer reported that over \$1,000 had been received from 75 donors. Plans were well underway.

In the regular meeting of June 1967 President Norman Hill announced the appointment of a centennial planning committee, with himself as chairman and as members Oscar Root, Richard Eaton, Robert Fox, Raymond Paynter, James Baird, and Henry Culter. In April the council had authorized the president to appoint a fund-raising chairman and approved the following recommendations: (1) the Club should invite the AOU to hold its annual meeting in 1973 on Cape Cod with the Nuttall Club the host organization; (2) the Club should sponsor and publish a full-day “live” symposium to be integrated into the joint meeting with recognized experts speaking by invitation and presenting original contributions; (3) the Club should hold a small banquet the evening of the symposium for members, their spouses, and symposium speakers. A short history of the Club would be a party favor.

At another meeting, the council authorized President Hill to invite the AOU to Cape Cod for the joint meeting. In October Hill reported that he had arrived at an informal agreement with the AOU to hold its 1973 meeting in October on Cape Cod, in conjunction with the NOC centennial. At the March 1970 council meeting, Darby, the new president, became the chairman of the centennial committee, which the council voted to activate along with thanks to the outgoing centennial planning committee. In 1969 the centennial planning suffered a serious reversal with the death of Oscar Root, a stalwart contributor to plans and the compiler of most of the biographical sketches of members, a project which eventually was finished by Kimball Elkins and published in time for the celebration. The update of the history of the Club was undertaken by Oliver L. Austin, Jr., who solicited information for the history from Club members, but because of time pressures was unable to bring the project to fruition for the centennial celebration. Other plans progressed rapidly, with the Club represented at AOU meetings to coordinate the joint function. In April 1971 the council voted to sponsor an autumn field trip to Lake Umbagog to commemorate William Brewster’s initial trip 100 years earlier. Tudor Richards led the trip and it was reported to be a great success. In January 1973 Bennett Keenan was voted by the council to be treasurer for the centennial fund and for activities of the Club relating to the AOU joint meeting.

The celebration was a gala affair, 8–12 October 1973, in the pleasant setting of the Provincetown Inn and Motel. The major events which the Club sponsored were an all-day symposium on avian energetics and

TRANSITION YEARS, 1952–1973.



Fig. 20. Banquet at the centennial celebration, October 1973. Raymond A. Paynter, Jr. (president, 1960–63, 1972–73) addressed the gathering on the subject of change within the Club over the century.

the centennial dinner. The symposium, which was held in two sessions starting at 9:00 A.M. and concluding at 5:00 P.M., brought together some of the world's leading energetics experts. William R. Dawson from the University of Michigan was the chairman of the sessions. The four speakers were James R. King from Washington State University, William A. Calder, Jr. from the University of Arizona, Robert E. Ricklefs from the University of Pennsylvania, and Vance A. Tucker from Duke University. The three panel discussants were George A. Bartholomew, Jr., from the University of California, Los Angeles, S. Charles Ken-deigh from the University of Illinois, and Eugene P. Odum from the University of Georgia. The black-tie centennial banquet was restricted in attendance to members of the Club, their spouses, and special guests. Paynter, again the Club's president, addressed the gathering on the subject of change within the Club over the century.

During the meeting there were the other usual social events such as a walking tour of historic Provincetown and the ladies' tour of the outer Cape. For the more ornithologically inclined, there was a field trip to Monomoy on Sunday, 7 October, a sea trip off Provincetown on Monday, and a Nauset Beach trip on Friday. There were 520 people registered for the AOU meeting, far surpassing the previous record of 411, and 110 papers were delivered, erasing the old record of 83.

It was a fine centennial celebration, with a suitable mix of social experiences and serious ornithology. The results of the symposium, the papers and discussants' remarks, were edited by Paynter and published

TRANSITION YEARS, 1952–1973.

a year later as No. 15 in the Club's *Publications* series. Copies were mailed to those who had attended the centennial banquet. This contribution to scientific ornithology was in the best tradition of the Club and was an appropriate way for the Club to celebrate its 100th birthday.

The Club had succeeded in remaining a viable organization through a century of ups and downs, and the inevitable turmoil that accompanies change. It had celebrated its first century of existence, and now began to look forward to its second. But there were storm clouds on the horizon, which had been brewing for several years prior to the centennial. A number of changes in the bylaws had been made and others, that would once again provoke a bitter controversy, were being formulated. During its first century the Nuttall Ornithological Club was,



Fig. 21. Raymond A. Paynter, Jr. (left), president, 1960–63, 1972–73; Norman P. Hill (right), president, 1966–69. In the center is Mrs. William B. Long, Jr., wife of the only Club member killed in World War II.

TRANSITION YEARS, 1952–1973.



Fig. 22. Alton H. Hathaway, born in 1882, the oldest Club member at the centennial celebration.



Fig. 23. Hamilton Coolidge (left), trustee of the publication fund, 1980– and Henry T. Wiggin (right), trustee, 1962– , at the centennial celebration banquet.



Fig. 24. Roger T. Peterson and Richard J. Eaton, at the centennial banquet.

with the exception of two early Corresponding Members, strictly a men's club. The momentum to break with this tradition was growing rapidly, the politicking was entering the final stages, and the final showdown was not far away as the Club celebrated its 100th birthday.

6

STARTING THE SECOND CENTURY 1973–1986

The first decade of the Club's second century saw some profound changes, as well as continued and reaffirmed traditions. The most significant changes were the admission of women to membership and the influence exerted by Manomet Bird Observatory, especially in its use of the Club as an educational forum for the MBO interns. The enormous increase in the number of guests at meetings reflects this latter influence. Even as the Club closed its ranks for the celebration of a century of tradition in the late sixties and early seventies, an undertone of change pervaded the minutes of the council, and is seen in the flurry of bylaws changes which traditionally have accompanied, or signaled, periods of rapid change.

In 1966 it was voted to increase the dues from \$2 to \$5, and to eliminate the life membership option. In 1970 the council suggested further bylaws changes to update them to present practice, including reducing the meeting dates to once a month, October through June, and suggesting that the terms of the councillors be reduced from five to three years. The council minutes are largely mute on other changes that were brewing, but the minutes of the regular meetings spell out the progress of the impending changes.

The minutes of the November 1969 meeting are ominous. There were 21 members present, but no guests for the first time since 1962, perhaps suggesting that discussions were to be held to which guests should not be privy. The brief minutes report, "The meeting comprised a discussion of the club's Present and Future. Four members, N. Hill, R. Paynter, Henry Parker and Loring Conant, made opening statements after which followed comments by many others. The opening statements asked the members to consider why the club should continue to exist. What does the club really want to do? It was decided to have further discussions at the December meeting." The December meeting was even better attended with 23 members present, and guests were conspicuously absent again. The minutes even more tersely report, "The meeting comprised a continuation of a discussion of the club's Present and Future. Several constructive suggestions were made. It was the sense of the meeting that a woman speaker would be acceptable. The council will review the suggestions made." The February 1970 council minutes report, "The matter of the 'Future Policy' Questionnaire was discussed

STARTING SECOND CENTURY

in some detail. Various 'questions' [that were] suggested were referred to a special committee for screening and study to be reported back to the Council at the March meeting. Some discussion pertaining to changes in the By-Laws followed."

The questionnaire, dated May 1970, consisted of 16 questions, some of which were rather pointed, and the response of the membership gives some indication of the direction the Club would eventually take. In response to the question, "Do you think the Club should seek to increase its membership considering that we no longer rely on private homes as meeting places?", 28 responded in favor, 11 against, although most of the favorable votes were qualified by indicating that they did not want to see any lowering of standards for membership. There was a relationship between the responses to this question and another which read, "Would you concur in the admission of women to membership in the Club, subject, of course, to the same standards and qualifications as have become established for men?" with 33 members voting for the admission of women, 18 against, six listed as "on the fence," and two with no opinion. There was also a listing of "Strongly for women" and "Strongly against," which suggested the intensity of polarization, and the possibility of a substantial split in the Club, with the "Strongly against" column including two past presidents. The split was not entirely along age lines as the names of Hagar, Walcott, Kennard, and Buchheister joined those of younger men on the list of those voting for admitting women to membership. The members voted strongly against broadening the scope of interest to areas such as general natural history and against changing the meeting night from Monday. The Club was fairly well split in the votes to move the meeting site from Harvard, and the establishment of dinner meetings. The members voted about two to one in favor of Club field trips, overwhelmingly supported the idea of paying expenses of speakers from distant places, but split on whether they were willing to participate in Club projects. They voted nearly 3 to 1 in favor of admitting Harvard and Radcliffe students to the Club meetings, but turned down the general public more than two to one. All in all, it appears that some traditional views were reaffirmed but that the winds of change once more were whipping up some formidable storm-clouds on the horizon.

It may seem a bit odd that the admission of women to the Club would cause such a furor, considering that the Club was well into the latter half of the twentieth century, and the fact that Mrs. M. A. Maxwell had accepted membership as a Corresponding Member of the Club on 17 March 1879, and Miss Maria Audubon on 24 March of that same year. This entitled them ". . . to attend the meetings and take part in the scientific discussions of the Club." However, until 1970 there is nothing

STARTING SECOND CENTURY

in the minutes of the meetings to suggest that any woman had attended a regular meeting, as member or guest. (There is the story, however, of several occasions when a woman ornithologist would surreptitiously creep down and sit on the stairs at Batchelder's or Taber's house to eavesdrop on a particularly interesting speaker.) It does appear, however, that what has sometimes been referred to as the "Phalarope Conspiracy" was well under way, and that by 1970 many members were actively politicking and lobbying for the changes in the bylaws which would allow the election of women to membership.

On 2 March 1970 the minutes of the meeting read, "Following News and Field Notes, Pres. Darby introduced the speaker for the evening, the first woman to present a program to the Club, Mrs. Kathleen Anderson, Director of the Manomet Bird Observatory." Since she was also listed among the guests that evening, she also became the first official woman guest at a regular meeting. In June she again became a guest, as she joined Paul Miliotis on Wayne Petersen's panel on the spring migration. Mrs. Anderson was also a guest in November for a talk by William Dawson from the University of Michigan. A wedge had been inserted. In the minutes of October 1971 "D.[eborah] Howard" appears as a guest, and in March 1972 "Mrs. [Kathleen] Anderson" once again. "Kathy [Kathleen] Duffin", a student, was a guest in December 1972 and again in May 1973. "Mrs. Trevor Lloyd-Evans" joined "Mrs. Paul Anderson" in March 1973 as guests—the flood gates were open and a tide of women guests was pouring through.

The council had already acted at its 2 April 1973 meeting, with six members present. The minutes read, "*Moved* by Hagar, *Seconded* by Forster and unanimously *VOTED*: that the Council recommend to the Club the amendment of Article X, Section 2 of the By-laws as it appears in the 1970 edition by substituting the word 'persons' for the word 'men,' . . ." A second motion for bylaws change directs ". . . wherever the words 'he' and 'his' appear in any article or section of these By-laws, they shall be construed to include the words 'she' and 'her.'" These votes were reported to the April regular meeting, but the minutes record no comments on the votes by the Council. The minutes of the May meeting, however, report the following, "Members proposed amending the current By-Laws . . . from 'men' to 'persons' so as to read 'Resident Members shall be persons interested in ornithology . . .' President Paynter and others reviewed the history of the Club and raised questions concerning the potential results—might need a larger meeting place, change in the character of the Club, change emphasis in programs to field notes, need for a possible limit on the size of membership. After considerable discussion and a series of tabling motions which were not accepted it was *VOTED* 18–7 'To table the proposed amend-

STARTING SECOND CENTURY

ment until the November Meeting of the Club so that the Council shall have had an opportunity to study further the implications of the change on the Club.'” The meeting did not adjourn until 10:40 P.M. The tabling of the amendment put off the decision on women into the second century of the Club’s history since the centennial celebration was scheduled for October. Many members felt that this would allow the celebration to proceed peacefully, since several members had threatened to resign if women were admitted to the Club immediately.

The “Phalarope Conspiracy” was not stilled, however, as a militant woman placed a phone call to Harvard University’s counsel, informing him that the University was supporting a sexist organization, and threatening legal action. Another report alleges that an account of the subject was communicated by the same woman to the *Christian Science Monitor*, suggesting that it might want to cover the centennial celebration, as picketing or other disruptions might occur. These allegations remain obscure since none of them appear in the Club records, and it is remarkable how many people have somehow forgotten, or never knew, the details of the purported events. So it goes. In October two more women, Margaret Argue and Ruth Emery, became guests of the Club.

The first meeting of the second century, November 1973, was an eventful one. By vote of the members present, four bylaws changes were made. One increased the dues to \$10, and a second required a person nominating someone for membership to provide, “. . . the Council with a letter describing the candidate’s qualifications.” In a written ballot and by a vote of 23–2 another bylaws change, moved by Hill and seconded by Darby, which made possible the election of women to the Club, was passed. Joseph A. Hagar then proposed Deborah B. Howard for membership. This change was consistent with the general trend throughout the country toward providing equal status for women, which had been gaining momentum in the 1960s. There was clearly some hard feeling about the decision, however, and several male members never again attended a meeting.

At the December meeting Henry Wiggin proposed Margaret Argue and Ruth Emery for membership. At the January meeting Wayne Petersen nominated Kathleen Anderson and Joseph Kenneally proposed Dorothy Snyder for membership. No action was taken on any of the nominations by the council at its January meeting, but on 4 February 1974 the council, with President Pratt presiding, unanimously elected the five women into Resident Membership. A major change in the Club had been implemented.

The Club was thrown into a mild panic when for several years in the early 1970’s the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) threatened to reclassify it as a private foundation. This would have meant, among other things,



Fig. 25. C. Russell Mason (kneeling, left), president, 1955–57; Ruth Emery (left) and Margaret Argue (right), two of the five women elected to resident membership in 1974.

Courtesy Massachusetts Audubon Society.

that the Club would have had to spend all of its income each year. Because the income and expenditures associated with the Club's *Publications* series are irregular, the IRS action could have produced fiscal chaos. After a long battle, however, the IRS relented in 1974 and we maintained our public charity status.

The years since the centennial have witnessed a marked change in the attendance patterns at meetings. In the decade before the centen-

STARTING SECOND CENTURY

nial, the average attendance of members per meeting fluctuated between 17 and 21, with an overall average of 18.9. The first decade of the second century showed a significant increase to an overall average of 26.2 per meeting, with a low of 20 in 1974 and a record-breaking 32 in 1980. The average attendance of guests at meetings increased even more spectacularly, with the pre-centennial decade average of only 3.6 leaping in the next decade to a whopping 14.0. The total attendance at meetings thus jumped from 22.5 per meeting to an enormous total of 40. During the December meeting of 1975 Roger Tory Peterson drew 44 guests and 47 members. The following year William Drury drew more guests than members, 22 to 20. Robert Arbib the following year settled for a tie, 25 to 25. Clearly, the patterns of attendance had markedly changed.

The reasons for these changes are complex and the variables difficult to isolate. But several factors stand out. With the addition of women to the Club came a concomitant increase in the number of women guests. Another prominent factor was the increasing influence of Manomet Bird



Fig. 26. Herbert W. Pratt, president, 1973-75.

STARTING SECOND CENTURY

Observatory (MBO) on the structure of the Club and the meetings. In 1974 Kathleen Anderson, director of the Observatory, and Brian Harrington, a member of the research staff, became members of the Club, followed in 1976 by Trevor Lloyd-Evans, the director of the observatory's banding operations. Anderson was eventually to become secretary of the Club and is currently vice president, Harrington became a council member, and Lloyd-Evans president. As important, perhaps, is the fact that a majority of the new members during this decade had had some training or connection with Manomet Bird Observatory. For example William Davis is a volunteer research associate, Paul Donahue was an intern and maintains a strong tie with the observatory, John Kricher is on their computer committee, and Wayne Petersen, a Club president, has long had a close association with MBO. Manomet has strongly influenced the influx of guests by utilizing the Club meetings, and its excellent speakers, as an education adjunct for their intern program. There has been a long history in the Club of inviting students from Harvard and other local institutions to meetings, and earlier in the Club's history it was common for both graduate and undergraduate students, particularly from Harvard, to become Resident Members. Manomet has added many of its interns to this traditional educational function of the Club.

Another factor affecting attendance was an increase in membership. During 1972 and 1973 only two new members were elected, but six new members were elected in 1974, a deluge of nine in 1975, eight more in 1976, and seven in 1977. The addition of 30 new members, most of whom were regular attenders, added substantially to the members-per-meeting averages.

As has been the case throughout the Club's history, whenever there was a large influx of new members, no matter how well qualified and credentialed, there usually followed a reexamination of the goals of the Club, the standards for admission, and the general posture and philosophy of the Club. This period was no exception. Even before there was any formal discussion, there were comments in the council meetings that suggested a degree of apprehension. In September 1974 the council minutes read, "The Council agreed that persons proposed for membership attend at least one regular meeting and be introduced to the Club before their nomination is sent to the Council." In the September 1976 council meeting, Wayne Petersen as president presiding, an item appears in the minutes reading, "Whither the NOC?," which elaborates on these general philosophical concerns of the Club:

"Item 3: Whither the NOC?"

Under that all-encompassing heading thoughts on many aspects of the

STARTING SECOND CENTURY

Club were raised and discussed by those present, centering on the questions of whether the Club has changed in recent years, if so, has it been for the better, are there any tendencies we wish to encourage and any we wish to de-emphasize. The description of the Club and its purpose



Fig. 27. Buckley, president, 1979–81 (right) and Allen R. Keith, a member of the Club.

STARTING SECOND CENTURY



Fig. 28. Presidents of the Nuttall Ornithological Club. Left to right: Trevor L. Lloyd-Evans, 1981–84, John A. Shetterly, 1984– , Richard T. Darby, 1969–72, Wayne R. Petersen, 1975–78, and Richard A. Forster, 1978–79. Courtesy Betty Petersen.

were read from our bylaws, and discussed as they applied today. Varying opinions on how open the Club was, or should be, were presented, and softly debated. The impression the Club has made on the ranks of professional ornithologists was also discussed at length.

The general outcome of these discussions, doubtless held in some form or other by every Council every few years, was that the Club was designed to be, and is, something apart from 'just another bird club.' If this is elitist, so be it. It offers only two things to its members—one free, the other at cost: speakers at our monthly meetings, and our various publications. The quality of our speakers, it was uniformly felt, has in recent years been exceptionally high and gives every evidence of remaining so. This in itself serves to attract speakers of equally high or higher calibre. The quality of our Publications Series is unanimously acclaimed as of the highest, and this is due in no small measure to our editor, Ray Paynter. (It was felt that if we had a weak spot in our 'image' it might be that visiting ornithologists passing through the MCZ and other area institutions, might not be as aware of the Club and its meeting and program schedule as they could be, so that we might be missing potential special speakers or just stimulating attendees at regularly scheduled meetings.)

Four ways of maintaining and improving the Club's profile were unanimously endorsed by the Council: (1) continued expansion of the excellence of recent speakers; (2) continued high quality of our publications; (3) better advertising of Club meetings and speakers at the MCZ and area universities and research institutions; (4) having Ray Paynter actively proselytize visiting ornithologists.

STARTING SECOND CENTURY



Fig. 29. Members at the 2 December 1985 meeting in the lecture hall of the Harvard Biological Laboratories. Left to right, front row: Wayne R. Petersen, Richard K. Walton, Kathleen S. Anderson, William E. Davis, Jr., John A. Shetterly, Winthrop W. Harrington, Jr., Hanson Robbins, and Trevor L. Lloyd-Evans; second row: Bruce A. Sorrie, Jeremy J. Hatch, Richard T. Darby, John C. Kricher, Richard A. Forster (to right), and Robert L. Norton (extreme right); back rows: P. William Smith, David L. Emerson, Phillips Hallowell, Blair Nikula, Robert P. Fox, Frederick R. Hamlen, Kenneth J. Harte, Robert H. Stymiest, Brian E. T. Cassie, Hamilton Coolidge, George W. Gove, H. Christian Floyd, Francis J. Gardner, Jr., and Steven Wachman.

Courtesy Betty Petersen.

The question of whether the Club is growing too fast was discussed at length, not prompted by the proposals for membership before us, but reinforced by them. The matter of limiting members by various means received animated discussion, and among alternatives considered were: setting a fixed upper limit on the number of Club members; having a fixed number of years elapse before a new member could propose additional new members; annual limitations on the numbers of new members; and setting a minimal number of meetings [which a] prospective member must attend as a guest before being eligible for proposal as a member in his/her own right. Several Council members also had the vague feeling that not only did new members frequently not come to very many meetings before being proposed, but that after election seemed to disappear back into the ether, as it were. It was suggested that possibly these uncomfortable feelings could be either allayed or confirmed by analysis of sign-in sheets distributed at each meeting; this will be done shortly.

It was finally decided that for the present the best solution was a letter from the President to all club members stressing the traditions of the

STARTING SECOND CENTURY

Club, including those about attendance at meetings. Then after a respectful period, club practices would again be analyzed to see if the system had equilibrated to where Council members had lost their sense of unease."

In October 1977 the council minutes read ". . . two nominees for membership were rejected. In the first case the reason was that the person was effectively 'unknown' to the Council, and the second person's meeting of the two basic criteria for Club membership—a serious interest in the science of ornithology and regular attendance at meetings—was questioned." Farther along in the same minutes is the statement, "Returning to the question of membership qualifications, several council members felt the need to formalize the tightening of membership qualifications suggested in President Petersen's letter last year . . ." Bylaws changes were suggested that would require that a candidate for membership should be proposed by two or more members in writing to the council, and that rejected candidates could be renominated after six months. These changes were unanimously adopted at the annual meeting. The pendulum had completed its swing once again. The membership stabilized at about 120 until January 1986, when the council elected six new members, driving the membership to near its highest level in history at 124.

The quest for quality manifested itself in several other areas of the Club's activities. In an attempt to continue to obtain high quality guest speakers the council voted in 1975 to pay out-of-pocket expenses to speakers, an honorarium not to exceed \$50, and authorized a maximum expenditure of \$500 for 1975. In 1978 this was altered to the policy of paying a \$25 honorarium plus expenses. At the same meeting the council agreed to undertake the program planning through the president and/or vice president, a policy which has gradually evolved to shift the responsibility to the latter. Also, the council endorsed the desirability of resuming informal dinners at a nearby restaurant, a tradition dating back to the 1940s, which had apparently fallen by the wayside, initially, perhaps due to the high cost of meals at the traditional dining spot, the Chez Dreyfus, and loss of interest by older members, but finally by the restaurant's closing. Since 1978 the Club has held informal dinners with guest speakers before the meetings, mostly at the Acropolis Restaurant, on Massachusetts Avenue, in Cambridge.

In another, perhaps long overdue, move the council voted to donate to the Museum of Comparative Zoology, in a quid pro quo, \$1,000 for the year's storage and shipping of Club publications. Since 1960 the rate of publication in the *Publications* series has remained approximately constant with 20 published during the 25 year period. Obviously, this

STARTING SECOND CENTURY

represents an enormous burden on Paynter, who has edited the great majority of these books.

In December 1981, Charles H. Blake, a member for forty years and president from 1953 to 1955, died. He, like Dr. Cummings and J. L. Peters, made the Club a remainder interest beneficiary of his estate.

Since the beginning of the second century the programs at the regular meetings have continued to be of high quality, balancing scientific presentations by distinguished members and guests with talks of a less serious scientific nature, as had been the Club's tradition for decades. Although the percentage of guest speakers has been highly variable, the general trend has been upward (Fig. 2). In 1973 a record 78 percent of the programs were given by guests, and that same percentage has been recorded twice since 1980. In 1974 the presentations were highlighted by talks by Raymond Stefanski of MIT on "How birds sing," including a discussion on the physiology of the sound production mechanisms, and by Kenneth Youngstrom of Manomet Bird Observatory, who gave a talk on avian nucleotide studies. Deborah Howard talked on the Massachusetts breeding bird atlas, and there was a large turnout for the talk by Davis Finch on the breeding distribution and field identification of gulls in the northeast. The year 1975 had a good mix of presentations with another MBO speaker, Brian Harrington, talking on east coast autumn shorebird migration, and Douglas Lancaster's more narrowly focused "Antipredator mechanisms in tinamous." Other guest presentations also included one by Joanna Burger on "Resource partitioning" and Eugene Eisenman's talk on the problems and opportunities in Middle American ornithology. The June meeting that year featured the first of the Club's informal members meetings, where members showed slides and commented on their activities during the year. The annual meeting featured a talk by Roger Tory Peterson, in which he showed a film, "Wild Africa today," and reminisced about the Club, a presentation which drew a record 91 members and guests.

Occasionally a slight hitch occurred in the scheduling of the annual meeting and council meeting, as reported in the minutes for the January 1976 regular meeting, "While the 1 December 1975 meeting was considered the Annual Meeting for Speaker purposes, technically the Annual Meeting is the Annual Business Meeting following the Annual Council Meeting. Inasmuch as business was deferred from the December to the January meeting—also the day of the Annual Council Meeting—the January 1976 meeting was properly the 1975 Annual Meeting." Since this was not amended at the subsequent meeting, one must presume that this example of Buckley eloquence was in proper order. The high quality of speakers has continued. In 1976 Ernst Mayr and William Drury, the club's two Honorary Members, both spoke, as did

STARTING SECOND CENTURY

E. O. Wilson on "Birds and insects: comparisons at the social level." The year 1977 opened with a less esoteric presentation by Winthrop "Winty" Harrington showing slides and movies under the title, "A little bit of India and a little bit of Africa." The solemn routine of the Club meetings was on one occasion disrupted when, as the minutes read, "President Petersen never got a chance to call the March meeting of the Nuttall Club to order. At about 8:05 P.M. on the appointed day, with prospects of a fiery talk by Ian Nisbet, the proverbial smoke-filled room of the NOC became an alarming reality as the fire marshal ordered the entire Biological Laboratories evacuated." By 8:45 P.M. the all-clear had been given and Dr. Nisbet gave his talk on parental care in terns. The following year the "Great Storm of '78" caused the cancellation of the February meeting and John Kricher did not get to present his talk on species and habitat diversity in the tropics until October. The January 1979 meeting consisted of a film depicting the attempts to preserve the Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*), introduced by President Forster, and, as has been the case for a number of years, at the January meeting there was the review of the Christmas counts.

The informal members meeting continued to be scheduled annually, and in 1980 this June meeting was turned into something of a social event, being held at Massachusetts Audubon Society's Drumlin Farm headquarters. Members and guests brought picnics and the meeting was highlighted for some by the appearance of a Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*).

In 1981, with Buckley as president, there were a number of fine talks. Kenneth Able, of the State University of New York, spoke on bird migration, orientation, and navigation, and Robert Bleisweiss, a Harvard graduate student, gave one of the many talks in recent years based on doctoral dissertation work, "The distribution and conservation of hummingbirds in Ecuador." Susan Smith, of Mt. Holyoke College, gave a presentation on "The underworld in the Rufous-Collared Sparrow: strategy for floaters," and David Wingate drew 70 members and guests with his talk on Bermuda birds.

Occasionally presentations do not go exactly as planned and lead to quick improvisation and some interesting and humorous minutes of the meeting. Secretary John Kricher's minutes of the 1 March 1982 meeting read, "Vice President Jay Shetterly then introduced [P. and F.] Buckley who planned to present their talk on Birds and Habitat in out-of-the-way Alaska. [He] quickly discovered, to his dismay, that his slide trays were out-of-the-way; in fact, the slide trays he brought were not those of the carefully selected Alaskan slides. [He] was heard to utter 'I think we're in trouble.' [She] said 'What do you mean we?' and left [him] to wing it on his own. Wing it he did. . . . with the chaff of his slide

STARTING SECOND CENTURY

collection, [he] improvised an on-the-spot presentation. . . . All told, [he] did a remarkable job in salvaging what amounts to a speaker's nightmare. [His] knowledge and talent combined to make the evening enjoyable and informative despite the slide mix-up. [He] was thanked with a warm round of applause." Later the same year P. and F. Buckley presented a talk entitled "The *real* Alaska (if at first you don't succeed . . .)."

In the past several years the programs have remained balanced with more serious scientific talks such as Tom Sherry's 1982 presentation, "Non-congruence between morphology and ecology in a neotropical flycatcher community," and Mark Leighton's 1983 talk, "Feeding ecology and sociality of Bornean hornbills," balanced by "Winty" Harrington's magnificently illustrated travel talk, "Slides, movies, and stories of the Falkland Islands and their birdlife."

In 1984 the June meeting notice states, "A revival of an old tradition." The meeting, which featured a broader natural history subject than is usual for the club, viz., Richard D. Estes' "Behavioral ecology of African herbivores and carnivores," revived the tradition of holding meetings in members' homes. Edward Raymond hosted this meeting, with members and guests bringing a picnic dinner, and Ted providing the beer and wine. This was the type of informal meeting in which many of the older Club members had expressed interest, where people had a chance to interact informally, and perhaps meet some of the newer members.

A number of good talks were given at the 1984 meetings by guests. These included William Clark's on vernal hawk migration in Israel and Robert O'Hara's "Recent advances in bird systematics." In 1985 Tracy Werner presented a program "Year-round feeding specialization in *Pinaroloxias inornata*: the other 'Darwin's Finch' has culture." Other guest presentations included "Seabird studies in the tropics" by Anthony Diamond, "Comparison of Galapagos and Hawaiian hawks" by Curtice Griffin, and "New initiatives in crane conservation in the Soviet Union and China" by George Archibald, founder and director of the International Crane Foundation. The breadth and quality of the presentations at the meetings of the Club has never been higher.

The past several years have witnessed some new areas for debate within the Club, and some innovations. In 1984 Brian Cassie suggested that perhaps the Club should explore the possibility of diverting a portion of the Club's financial resources to the establishment of some sort of scholarship fund. This idea was eventually considered by the council, and the minutes of the November 1984 meeting read, "Pres. Lloyd-Evans then raised the issue of the Club's financial status with regards to the feeling among some of the membership that we seem to have a large sum of money sitting idle that might be put to some beneficial

STARTING SECOND CENTURY

use, such as research grants, scholarships, etc.” It was pointed out in discussion that most of the money is in the publication fund, and, therefore, probably restricted to publication purposes. Nevertheless, the minutes conclude: “There seemed to be a strong consensus among the Council that some sort of awards fund would be very desirable and the means of financing such a fund should continue to be actively explored.” These ideas are still under consideration by the council.

Currently, the location and decorum of the regular meetings are under review. Several older members of the Club have suggested that the congenial atmosphere of the Club has diminished with an increasing membership, and meeting accommodations that are overcrowded and not conducive to socializing. This general feeling is shared, apparently, by a broad spectrum within the Club. The minutes of the November 1985 meeting state, “The subject of refreshments at meetings was addressed by President Shetterly and Mr. Petersen [Wayne R.], both of whom suggested that we should consider refreshments at future Nuttall Club meetings. The membership readily agreed with this notion, and President Shetterly accepted responsibility for providing December’s goodies. The membership was altogether less enthusiastic when the proposal to look into an alternate meeting place was made. While it was generally agreed that [room] B-154 [Harvard Biological Laboratories] is both small and unusually warm, nonetheless a number of members felt the club’s affiliation with Harvard University would be compromised if we were to move our meeting place off campus. President Shetterly agreed to pursue every avenue in locating a more spacious, Harvard-based meeting area.” The two succeeding meetings were held in the lecture hall adjacent to B-154. Wine and other refreshments were served to conclude the evenings, and much enjoyed by all. Perhaps the perceived social difficulties with Club meetings have been solved.

Section 2, Article 1, of the Club’s bylaws defines the purpose of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, “Its purpose shall be to promote ornithology; to encourage acquaintance and discussion among its members, to foster and uphold scientific methods and standards of accuracy, and to publish memoirs, journals, and other papers on ornithological subjects.” These have been the goals of the Club for more than a century. They have been met well, and all indications are that they will continue to be met into the foreseeable future.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF MEMBERS

The biographical sketches that follow include all Resident Members who were living when the last biographical outlines were published (Root and Elkins, 1973, *Nuttall Ornithological Club. Outline Biographies of Members, 1919–1973*), plus those who have been elected to membership since then. It was thought unnecessary to include in the present volume persons who had died or resigned prior to the 1973 publication. The sketches presented by Root and Elkins have been updated for those members who have died or left the Club since 1973, usually by adding only the date of death or termination of membership. The addresses of most of the latter are not currently known, hence contacting many of them would have been difficult or impossible. For many who resigned or let their membership lapse over the past decade, the date of their termination of membership was not recorded in the minutes of the council, and hence only an approximate date, such as “mid-1970s”, has been recorded for them in their biographical outlines.

To avoid long and repetitive descriptive titles and names, a number of abbreviations have been used. Those abbreviations which are possibly ambiguous, non-standard, or less well known are listed below for easy reference.

| | |
|--------|---|
| AAAS | American Association for the Advancement of Science |
| ABA | American Birding Association |
| AMNH | American Museum of Natural History |
| ASNH | Audubon Society of New Hampshire |
| AOU | American Ornithologists' Union |
| Aud. | Audubon |
| BBC | Brookline Bird Club |
| BOEM | Bird Observer of Eastern Massachusetts |
| BOU | British Ornithologists' Union |
| BTO | British Trust for Ornithology |
| Comm. | Committee |
| Commn. | Commission |
| EBBA | Eastern Bird-Banding Association |
| IBBA | Inland Bird-Banding Association |
| ICBP | International Council for Bird Preservation |
| LPBO | Long Point Bird Observatory |
| MAS | Massachusetts Audubon Society |
| MBO | Manomet Bird Observatory |
| MCZ | Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University |

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

| | |
|-------|--|
| Med. | Medicine |
| NAS | National Audubon Society |
| N.E. | New England |
| NEBBA | Northeastern Bird-Banding Association |
| NOC | Nuttall Ornithological Club |
| RAOU | Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union |
| PRBO | Point Reyes Bird Observatory |
| SSBC | South Shore Bird Club |
| WBBA | Western Bird-Banding Association |

DENNIS JESSE ABBOTT, III

Born: Portsmouth, New Hamp., 24 December 1935. **Elected:** 1976 (councilor, 1982–85). **Vocation:** mechanical engineering technician. **Member:** Amer. Soc. Naval Engineers, ABA, BBC, ASNH (nominating comm., 3 yrs.; editor, *Field Notes and Records*, 7 yrs.; trustee, 7 yrs.). **Publications:** notes in *Amer. Birds*.

Bird photographer, lectures on shorebirds, owls, birds of Guam. Bird-related travel throughout U.S., Canada, Guam, and Hawaii.

CLARENCE EUGENE ALLEN

Born: Fitchburg, Mass., 8 February 1887. **Died:** 30 March 1974. **Elected:** 1915, resigned 1919, reelected 1964. **Education:** Dartmouth College, S.B., 1910. **Vocation:** headmaster, Rivers Country Day School, Brookline, Mass., 1929–53; founder and director, Camp Chewonki, Wiscasset, Maine, 1915–66. **Member:** MAS (director, 1946–57, 1959–74).

PETER CHARLES ALDEN

Born: Concord, Mass., 8 July 1944. **Elected:** 1970. **Education:** Univ. Arizona, B.A.(geography), 1967. **Vocation:** escort, designer, and ornithologist for 150 tours on six continents, primarily for MAS and Bock Travel. Vice president, Lindblad Travel, Inc. **Member:** BBC (president), Harvard Travellers Club (vice president), ICBP, World Wildlife Fund, ABA, AOU, NAS. **Publications:** *Finding Birds in Western Mexico*, 1969; *Finding Birds Around the World* (with John Gooders), 1982; *A Field Guide to Birds Coloring Book* (with R. T. Peterson), 1982. Contributor and advisor to books on Mexico, South America, and travel. Author of numerous avian checklists, various magazine articles.

Has shown over 5,000 species of birds to more than 1,000 birders. Currently involved in global wildlife education publishing project.

DONALD CHILD ALEXANDER

Born: Lowell, Mass., 11 October 1906. **Elected:** 1938 (treasurer, 1940–42; auditor, 1962–). **Education:** Northeastern Univ. **Vocation:** accountant. **Member:** Essex County Ornith. Club (president, 1964–70), editor, *Records of New England Birds*, 1946–48.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

HARRISON COOK ANDERSON

Born: New York, New York, 14 March 1936. **Elected:** 1967. **Education:** Bates College, A.B., 1958; Washington and Lee Univ., LL.B., 1961. **Vocation:** lawyer, U.S. Forest Service, Penna. and New Hamp. **Member:** ASNH (director 1968–70), Delaware Ornith. Club.

KATHLEEN SHAW ANDERSON

Born: Livingston, Montana, 15 June 1923. **Elected:** 1974 (councillor, 1976–77; secretary, 1977–78; vice president, 1984–). **Education:** Burdett Business School. **Vocation:** ornithologist, Encephalitis Field Station (1957–66); executive director, MBO (1969–83). **Member:** AOU (elective member, 1974; committee on biography), Wilson Ornith. Soc. (life member; chair of resolutions committee, 1982–84; nominating committee, 1981), ICBP/U.S. Section (secretary, 1982– ; delegate from MBO), Cooper Ornith. Soc., NEBBA (councillor, 1963–66, 1969–73, 1976–79, 1985–), EBBA (councillor, 1979–81), SSBC (past president), Hawk Mountain Sanctuary (director, 1983–), North American Loon Fund (director, 1985–), MAS (associate director, 1984–). **Publications:** more than 50 papers in fields of migration, distribution, banding, avian ectoparasites, arboviruses, populations, in professional and lay journals.

Bird-banding in Belize (four trips) and James Bay, Ontario (two trips). Bird-related trips to Panama, Surinam, Venezuela, Peru, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica, North America, and Europe.

RALPH ANDREWS

Born: Ithaca, New York, 12 May 1926. **Elected:** 1977 (councillor, 1981–84). **Education:** Cornell Univ., B.A., 1950; Ohio State Univ., M.S. (wildlife management), 1952. **Vocation:** wildlife biologist, New York State Conservation Dept., 1952–53; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Florida, Louisiana, Montana, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Maryland, and ne. regional office, Mass. **Member:** Wildlife Soc., various conservation and ornithology groups, local bird clubs, and Aud. chapters. **Publications:** several articles in professional and popular journals, mostly on waterfowl ecology and management.

REED PIERCE ANTHONY, JR.

Born: Boston, Mass., 17 November 1928. **Elected:** 1969. **Education:** Harvard Univ., B.A., 1950. **Vocation:** investment counselor; staff of MAS 1968–81 (treasurer 1972–81).

ARTHUR WILLIAM ARGUE

Born: Shawville, Quebec, Canada, 11 April 1903. **Elected:** 1945 (councillor, 1951–56; trustee, 1962–68). **Education:** Boston Univ., B.S., 1931; Carnegie scholarship to Sorbonne, summer 1929. **Vocation:** printer and lithographer. **Member:** BBC (president, 1947–48). **Publications:** "The Argue Daily Field Card."

Bird-related travel to Kenya, Tanzania, Portugal, Spain, and Venezuela.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

MARGARET LEVISTON ARGUE

Born: Chelsea, Mass., 19 December 1907. **Elected:** 1974. **Education:** Boston Univ., B.S., 1931; summer school, Univ. London, 1933; Cambridge Univ., 1934. **Member:** BBC (director, 1950–71).

Bird-related travel to Kenya, Tanzania, Portugal, Spain, and Venezuela.

DOROTHY RODWELL ARVIDSON

Born: Baraboo, Wisconsin, 7 August 1920. **Elected:** 1986. **Education:** Rockford College, B.A.(English literature; zoology), 1942; Univ. Wisconsin, M.A.(zoology), 1944, Ph.D.(endocrinology), 1947. **Vocation:** teaching and research in biology, 1939–1958, Rockford College, Univ. Wisconsin, Grinnell College (lecturer), and Simmons College (professor); physician's office manager, 1958–75. **Member:** AAAS, Amer. Soc. Zoologists, Amer. Inst. Biological Sci., Sigma Xi, Brookline Conservation Commission, Friends Hall's Pond (founder, trustee), MAS (natural history services volunteer), BOEM (staff, 1978–). **Publications:** editor, BOEM 1980– , several articles on endocrinology; free-lance editor in scientific and medical/biological areas, 1941– ; more than 20 articles on birds.

Bird-related travel to 25 countries on five continents.

OLIVER LUTHER AUSTIN, JR.

Born: Tuckahoe, New York, 24 May 1903. **Elected:** 1927. **Education:** Wesleyan College, B.S., 1926; Harvard Univ., Ph.D., 1931. **Vocation:** Austin Ornith. Research Station, Wellfleet, Mass. 1932–58; technical consultant, Dept. Army, Tokyo, 1946–50; professor zoology, Air Univ., Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, 1953–57; curator in ornithology, Florida State Mus., 1957–73; curator emeritus, 1973– . **Member:** AOU (fellow, 1948; councillor, 1958–61; vice president, 1963–65; editor, *Auk*, 1968–78); NEBBA (councillor, 1956–59; vice president, 1952–56; review editor, *Bird-Banding*, 1956–64). **Publications:** *Birds of Newfoundland Labrador*, 1932; *Birds of Korea*, 1948; *Birds of Japan* (with N. Kuroda), 1953; *Birds of the World*, 1961; *Water and Marsh Birds of the World*, 1967, *Song Birds of the World*, 1967, compiled and edited for Bent's *Life Histories of North American Cardinals, Grosbeaks, Buntings, Towhees, Finches, Sparrows, and Allies*, three parts, 1968 (author of accounts of five main species and 15 subspecies); editor, *Antarctic Bird Studies* (Amer. Geophys. Union), 1968; *Families of Birds*, 1971. Over 60 published papers in the field of ornithology.

WALLACE BAILEY

Born: Bangor, Maine, 29 June 1924. **Elected:** 1951. **Education:** mechanical engineering/metallurgy as civilian employee of army. **Vocation:** Westinghouse Electric (15 years); sanctuary director, MAS (25 years). **Member:** AOU, Cooper Ornith. Soc., Wilson Ornith. Soc., Assn. Interpretive Naturalists, E. Nat. Park Monument Assoc. **Publications:** *Birds in Massachusetts*, 1955; *Birds of the Cape Cod National Seashore*, 1968; *Monomy Wilderness*, 1972.

Co-leader of birding tours to Texas, Florida, and Africa.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

JAMES BAIRD

Born: Glasgow, Scotland, 10 February 1925. **Elected:** 1956. **Education:** Univ. Mass., B.S., 1951; Rutgers Univ., 1953–55. **Vocation:** naturalist; director, Norman Bird Sanctuary, 1955–60; assistant to executive vice president, MAS, 1961–67; director, nat. hist. services, MAS, 1968–80; director, conservation dept., MAS, 1980–. **Member:** Aud. Soc. Rhode Is. (director, 1957–59), AOU (elective member, 1966), Wilson Ornith. Soc., Cooper Ornith. Soc., BOU, NEBBA (vice president, 1965–67; president, 1968–71), EBBA, board member Mass. Division Fisheries Wildlife (1975–80), MBO (advisory and management comm., 1969–80), Ashby Bird Observatory (advisory comm., 1971–73), Littleton Conservation Commn., 1966–70, Littleton Conservation Trust (executive secretary), 1966–80. **Publications:** consulting editor and contributor, *Collier's Merit Encyclopedia*, 1962–66; consulting editor, *Encyclopedia Americana*, 1967–; author of three subspecies accounts of Savannah Sparrow in Bent's *Life Histories of North American Cardinals, Grosbeaks, Buntings, Towhees, Finches, Sparrows, and Allies*, 1968; editor, *Records of New England Birds*, 1963–68; ornithological consultant for English translation of *Birds of the USSR* by Flint, et al., 1983; over 50 papers in the fields of ornithology and mammalogy.

As director of tours dept. of MAS has lead or co-lead tours to Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, Japan, Fiji, Panama, Belize, Dominica, Guatemala, Mexico, Canada, Spain, Portugal, and Honduras.

JOHN HOPKINSON BAKER

Born: Cambridge, Mass., 30 June 1894. **Died:** 21 September 1973. **Elected:** 1911 (secretary, 1912–14). **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1915. **Vocation:** business in U.S. and Asia (15 years); chairman of board, NAS, 1933–4, president, 1944–59. **Member:** AOU (elective member, 1949), **Publications:** editor and author (with R. T. Peterson) *Audubon Guide to Attracting Birds*, 1941; numerous articles on conservation.

JOHN INNES BEATTIE

Born: New York, New York, 6 February 1907. **Died:** 23 February 1974. **Elected:** 1954. **Education:** Columbia Univ., B.S., 1928. **Vocation:** banker.

SARAH ELIZABETH BENNETT

Born: Boston, Mass., 30 September 1948. **Elected:** 1984. **Education:** Wellesley College, B.A., 1970; Univ. Washington, M.S., 1973; Dartmouth College, Ph.D., 1979. **Vocation:** staff, International Zoological Expeditions, Sherborn, Mass., 1979–80; assistant professor, biology, Wheaton College, 1980–81; coordinator of a graduate field course, Organization for Tropical Studies, Duke Univ., 1981–1982; associate director, Center for Field Research, 1982–84; profesora asociada al departamento de ciencias biológicas, Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá. **Member:** AOU, Amer. Soc. Naturalists, Assn. Tropical Biology,

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Ecological Soc. Amer. **Publications:** three papers on birds. Published biological illustrations in four books and journals.

Current research interests include evolutionary ecology of avian seed-dispersal systems in the lower Apaporis river region, Colombia.

CHARLES HENRY BLAKE

Born: Berkeley, Calif., 11 June 1901. **Died:** 6 December 1981. **Elected:** 1940 (secretary, 1941–44, 1945–47; vice president, 1950–53; president, 1953–55). **Education:** MIT, S.B., 1925, Ph.D., 1929. **Vocation:** faculty MIT, 1924–56. **Member:** Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. (curator of mollusks, 1932–44; trustee, 1935–55), AOU (elective member, 1950), NEBBA (president, 1949–55), EBBA (vice president, 1964–65), Amer. Acad. Arts Sci. (fellow, 1935), AAAS (fellow, 1933). **Publications:** subspecies accounts of Newfoundland Purple Finch and Newfoundland Pine Grosbeak in Bent's *Life Histories of North American Cardinals, Grosbeaks, Buntings, Towhees, Finches, Sparrows, and Allies*, 1968; many papers on various topics.

BRADFORD GUY BLODGET

Born: Worcester, Mass., 26 July 1947. **Elected:** 1971 (councillor, 1977–80). **Education:** Clark Univ., A.B., 1970; Univ. Mass., M.S., 1978. **Vocation:** state ornithologist, Mass. Division Fisheries Wildlife, 1977–79, 1983–; assistant director for nongame and endangered species, 1979–83. **Member:** Forbush Bird Club, Worcester (president, 1969–71). **Publications:** *List of the Birds of Massachusetts*, 1978, 2nd ed. 1979, 3rd. ed. 1983; editor, *The Chickadee*, 1969–.

RICHARD BORDEN

Born: Fall River, Mass., 6 February 1910. **Elected:** 1951. **Education:** Harvard Univ., S.B., 1933. **Vocation:** film producer; president and treasurer, Borden Productions, Inc. **Member:** Natl. Wildlife Foundation (executive director, 1948–49), MAS (director, 1950–56; president 1956–70), Mass. Board Nat. Resources, 1953–; Boston Mus. Sci. (trustee, 1957–), advisory comm. on sports fisheries and wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1957–; Boone and Crocket Club, 1938– (chairman, conservation comm. for 20 years).

Retired 1981; sculpting big game animals in bronze.

JOHN COVERT BOYD, III

Born: Boston, Mass., 1 September 1940. **Died:** 19 February 1979. **Elected:** 1959. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1962; Johns Hopkins Univ., Sc.M., 1970. **Vocation:** Univ. Geneva, 1969–79; student of ecology and conservation in Africa, Europe, Chile, Antarctica. **Publications:** *Birds of the Antarctic and Subantarctic* (with G. E. Watson, et al.), Antarctic Map Folio Series, 14, 1971; eight papers on avian physiology and nature conservation.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

CARL WILLIAM BUCHHEISTER

Born: Baltimore, Maryland, 20 January 1901. **Died:** 25 July 1986. **Elected:** 1936, resigned 1939, reelected 1946, membership lapsed 1976. **Education:** Johns Hopkins Univ., B.A., 1923; honorary doctorates: Bowdoin College, 1966; Pace College, 1966. **Vocation:** Latin teacher, Park School, Baltimore, 1925–26; Lawrence School, Hewlett, Long Island, 1927–36; executive director, MAS, 1936–39; assistant director, NAS 1940–44, senior vice president, 1944–59, president, 1959–67. **Member:** Aud. Soc. Canada (director), National Parks Assoc. (director), World Wildlife Fund (director). **Publications:** many articles on conservation.

F. B. G. BUCKLEY

Born: New York, N.Y., 24 June 1941. **Elected:** 1975 (councillor, 1981–84). **Education:** Cornell Univ., B.S.(biology), 1963, M.S.(vertebrate zoology), 1966. **Vocation:** instructor in biology, Old Dominion Univ., 1966–68; instructor, biology, and research associate, Hofstra Univ., 1968–70; assistant professor, biology, Suffolk County College, 1970–72; ecological consultant and writer, Buckley Assoc.; collaborating biologist, U.S. Natl. Park Serv.; research scholar, Rutgers Univ., 1984–. **Member:** Colonial Waterbird Group (councillor, 1977–79, secretary, 1982–84), AOU (elective member), Sigma Delta Epsilon (Alpha chapter). **Publications:** Habitat Selection and Marine Birds, in *Behavior of Marine Animals*, vol. 4, 1980; Social Patterns & Behavior of Royal Terns, in *Handbook of the Birds of Europe, the Middle East and North Africa*, vol. 4, 1985; coauthor, *Guidelines for the Protection and Management of Colonially Nesting Waterbirds*, 1976; coeditor, *Neotropical Ornithology* (AOU Monograph, no. 36), 1985; chapters in several other books and 35 other publications on avian zoogeography, ethology, ecology, wildlife management, and conservation.

Bird-related travel to Europe, Ecuador, Panama, West Indies, Africa, and Indian subcontinent. Current research interests include ecology, ethology, and conservation and management of coastal larids and wading birds.

P. A. BUCKLEY

Born: New York, N.Y., 26 July 1938. **Elected:** 1975 (secretary, 1975–77; vice president, 1978–79; president, 1979–81). **Education:** Columbia Univ., B.S.(biology), 1961; Cornell Univ., Ph.D.(vertebrate zoology), 1966. **Vocation:** assistant professor biology, Old Dominion Univ., 1966–68; Hofstra Univ., 1968–72; research zoologist, U.S. Natl. Park Service, 1972–74, and chief scientist north atlantic region, 1974–83; adjunct professor of environmental studies, Univ. Mass. Amherst, 1975–78; research professor of ecology, Rutgers Univ., 1977–; U.S. Natl. Park Serv., senior scientist and director, Natl. Park. Serv., cooperative research unit, Rutgers Univ., 1983–. **Member:** Colonial Waterbird Group (president, 1979–81). **Publications:** coauthor, *Guidelines for Protection and Management of Colonially Nesting Waterbirds*, 1976; senior ed., *Neotropical Ornithology* (AOU Monograph, no. 36), 1985; coeditor *Avian Genetics: an Ecological and Population Approach*, 1986; more than 85 publications on ecology, wildlife manage-

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

ment, genetics, behavior, avian zoogeography, coastal geomorphology and management, and land-use planning. Editor of Hudson-St. Lawrence (later, Hudson-Delaware) regions for *American Birds*, 1973–78; co-author of “North American Scene” in *British Birds*, 1982– .

Field experience throughout North and Central America, Europe, West Indies, Africa, and Indian subcontinent.

PETER FREDERICK CANNELL

Born: New York, N.Y., 17 September 1954. **Elected:** 1976, resigned 1978. **Education:** Bowdoin College, B.A.(art history; geology), 1977; intern at MBO, 1977; City Univ. New York, M.Phil.(biology), 1984; City Univ. New York, Ph.D.program. **Vocation:** acting director, Bowdoin Kent Island Research Station (two seasons); graduate student in evolutionary biology at Amer. Mus. Nat. History and City Univ. New York. **Member:** AOU, Wilson Ornith. Soc., NEBBA (councillor, 1983–), Linnaean Soc. New York, Soc. Study Evolution, Soc. Syst. Zoo. **Publications:** about dozen papers on molt, seabird population dynamics, migration, heron breeding biology, systematics, and related topics.

Current research interests include systematics, phylogeny, and biogeography of nonpasserines, based primarily on anatomy of the syrinx.

BRIAN ELLIOTT THEODORE CASSIE

Born: Portsmouth, Virginia, 20 February 1953. **Elected:** 1980 (secretary, 1984–85; councillor, 1985–). **Education:** Brandeis Univ., B.A.(sociology/art history), 1975. **Vocation:** bookseller, specialist in natural history publications. **Publications:** several articles on birds.

MAS tour leader in eastern U.S., Canada, and Mexico. Coordinator of South Carolina state parks summer and midwinter bird counts, 1976–78. Coordinator, Massachusetts butterfly atlas project (MAS), 1986– .

ROSS EARLE CHAPIN

Born: Reading, Mass., 31 December 1914. **Elected:** 1958. **Education:** Philadelphia Osteopathic College, D.O., 1937; Diploma of National Osteopathic Board, 1951. **Vocation:** general practice, Arlington, Mass., 1938–1960, Tucson, Arizona, 1960–81; board of trustees, Tucson General Hospital (two terms). **Member:** WBBA, Nature Conservancy, Tucson Aud. Soc. (director), ABA.

Birding a major hobby, active birdbander.

THEODORE CHASE, JR.

Born: Boston, Mass., 20 August 1938. **Elected:** 1959, membership lapsed mid-1970s. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1960; Univ. California(Berkeley), Ph.D., 1967. **Vocation:** biochemist; assistant professor of biochemistry, Rutgers Univ., 1969– . **Publications:** occasional papers in the field of biochemistry.

Regional coeditor *Audubon Field Notes*, mid-Pacific region, 1962–66.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

DAVID EMERSON CLAPP

Born: Sharon, Mass., 25 March 1943. **Elected:** 1982. **Education:** Davis and Elkins College, B.A.(biology), 1965; Boston State College, M.Ed.(science education), 1966. **Vocation:** director, MAS Moose Hill Sanctuary, 1971–81, south shore regional office, 1981– . **Publications:** short articles on bird populations and behavior.

Leader of MAS tours to Texas, Florida, Arizona, Alaska, California, and Churchill.

GEORGE LEONARD CLARKE

Born: Providence, Rhode Is., 7 August 1905. **Elected:** 1956. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1927, A.M., 1928, Ph.D., 1931. **Vocation:** faculty, Harvard Univ., 1930–72; professor of biology, 1963–72; marine biologist, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, 1931–72. **Member:** Amer. Acad. Arts Sci. (fellow), AAAS (fellow), Limnology Soc. Amer. (president, 1942–46), Amer. Soc. Limnology Oceanography (secretary-treasurer, 1946–49), Pacific Sci. Congresses (Manila, 1953; Bangkok, 1957; Honolulu, 1961), MBO, Highland Farm Wildlife Sanctuary (chairman of advisory committee), MAS (life member). **Publications:** *Elements of Ecology*, 1954, over 60 papers in the fields of biological oceanography and ecology.

Birdbander, 1920–24. Bird-related travel to Texas and Galapagos Islands.

LORING CONANT

Born: Dedham, Mass., 28 May 1903. **Died:** 2 June 1974. **Elected:** 1964 (vice president, 1966–69; secretary, 1969–71). **Education:** Harvard Univ., class of 1925. **Vocation:** wool business, 1928–58; executive secretary, Trustees of Reservations, 1958–68. **Member:** New England Wildflower Preservation Soc. (director).

HAMILTON COOLIDGE

Born: Boston, Mass., 11 November 1924. **Elected:** 1959 (councillor, 1974–77; trustee, 1980–). **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1946, M.P.A., 1953. **Vocation:** senior vice president, New England Mutual Life Ins. Co.; director, Mass. Business Development Corp.; director, Mass. Venture Capital Corp.; director, Patriot Bank. **Member:** MAS (director, 1966–), N.E. Forestry Foundation (treasurer), Brookline Tree Planting Comm. (chairman), consultant to trustees of Wm. P. Warton Foundation, Children's Mus. (past president), Squam Lakes Assn. (past president), Mt. Auburn Cemetery (trustee).

Bird-related travel to Trinidad and Tobago.

GEORGE WILLIAM COTTRELL, JR.

Born: Detroit, Mich., 16 September 1903. **Elected:** 1938. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1926, Harvard Grad. School, 1929–33. **Vocation:** executive

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

secretary, Mediaeval Academy of America, 1933–42; editor in Harvard Univ. library, 1945–60; associate in ornithology, MCZ, 1960–. **Member:** MAS (director, 1941–42; 1950–60), AOU (elective member), BOU, Brit. Ornith. Club., Wilson Ornith. Soc., Cooper Ornith. Soc., RAOU. **Publications:** editor, *Records of New England Birds*, 1945–49; editor, *Ornithology from Aristotle to the Present* (translation of Stresemann, 1951), 1975; editor (with Ernst Mayr), *Check-list of Birds of the World*, vol. 1, ed. 2, 1979, vol. 11, 1986.

Numerous bird-related travels.

ERIC CUTLER

Born: Needham, Mass., 27 June 1918. **Elected:** 1946. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B.(government), 1940. **Vocation:** assistant director of admissions and scholarships, Harvard Univ. (retired 1983). **Member:** MAS (life member; director, 1953–58), AOU (life member).

Active birdbander, 1938–63.

HENRY HARRINGTON CUTLER

Born: St. Paul, Minn., 30 November 1908. **Elected:** 1952 (councillor, 1962–67; treasurer, 1976–81). **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1929. **Vocation:** Harvard College treasurer's office, 1931–48; Harvard Univ., manager for taxes, insurance, and real estate, 1949–73. **Member:** Wellesley Conservation Commn., 1966–72.

RICHARD THORN DARBY

Born: Philadelphia, Penna., 10 April 1914. **Elected:** 1956 (secretary, 1959–65; president, 1969–71). **Education:** Univ. Penna., B.S.(zoology), 1940; Univ. Oklahoma, M.S., 1942. **Vocation:** microbiologist-mycologist, U.S. Army Natick Labs., 1944–1974. **Member:** AOU, Wilson Ornith. Soc., Delaware Valley Ornith. Club (secretary, 1948–1954), Linnaean Soc. New York, Mycological Soc. Amer., Amer. Inst. Biological Sciences, Sigma Xi, Phi Sigma, Nat. Honorary Biological Soc., Amer. Men of Science, MAS, MBO, supervisor of Middlesex (Mass.) conservation district, 1964–81. **Publications:** Over 15 publications on birds and physiology of fungi.

WILLIAM EDWIN DAVIS, JR.

Born: Toledo, Ohio, 17 November 1936. **Elected:** 1978 (councillor, 1982–85; secretary, 1985–). **Education:** Amherst College, B.A.(geology), 1959; Univ. Texas(Austin), M.A., 1962; Boston Univ., Ph.D.(micropaleontology), 1966. **Vocation:** instructor, physical and biological sciences, College of Basic Studies, Boston Univ., 1965–66, assistant professor, 1966–71, associate professor, 1971–80, professor, 1980–; visiting curator, Australian Museum, Sydney, 1982. **Member:** Assoc. General and Liberal Studies, AOU, Wilson Ornith. Soc., Cooper Ornith. Soc., NEBBA (vice president, 1984–; chairman of search comm. for editor J. Field Ornithology, 1985), Colonial Waterbird Group (newsletter edi-

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

tor, 1983–). Pacific Seabird Group, WBBA, New South Wales Field Ornith. Club, Australian Bird Study Assn., RAOU, Hawk Migration Assoc. N. Amer., MBO (research associate), MAS, NAS. **Publications:** *Early History of the Nuclear Atom*, 1974; seven articles on education and about 50 professional and popular articles on birds; more than 50 published pen-and-ink drawings of birds.

Bird-related travel to Africa, Asia, South and Central America, and Europe. Coprincipal investigator (with John Kricher), Earthwatch banding project in Belize, Januaries of 1982–84.

PAUL K DONAHUE

Born: Winchester, Mass., July 12 1952. **Elected:** 1975. **Education:** Univ. Mass.(Boston). **Vocation:** bird artist, tour guide, resident naturalist at Explorer's Inn, Peru (six seasons). **Publications:** *Birds of Surinam—An Annotated Checklist* (with Jan Pierson), 1982; author or coauthor of about 10 papers on distribution and behavior of neotropical birds, illustrator of plates in several field guides.

Four years in bird-related travel over much of Central and South America (two years in Peru), netting and painting birds (especially shorebirds). Extensive travel in North America and Ireland.

WILLIAM HOLLAND DRURY

Born: Newport, Rhode Is., 18 March 1921. **Elected:** 1941 (secretary, 1952–55; president, 1959–60; councillor, 1960–65, Honorary Member, 1977). **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1942, Ph.D.(biology and geology), 1952. **Vocation:** assistant professor, Harvard Univ., 1952–56, lecturer on biology, 1956–76; director of education, MAS, 1956–62; director of research, MAS, 1962–76; faculty, College of Atlantic, 1976– . **Member:** Mass. Pesticide Board, 1970–72, President's Science Advisory Comm., 1963–72. AOU (fellow), Wilson Ornith. Soc., Cooper Ornith. Soc., BTO, BOU, NEBBA (councillor, 1957–59; 1962–65), Finnish Ornith. Soc. (honorary member), N.E. Botanical Club (president; councillor), MBO (science advisory comm.), Nature Conservancy (state and federal). **Publications:** about 75 publications on ornithology, botany, and ecology.

Field research in Arctic Canada, Alaska, coasts of Maine, and Mass.

STEWART DUNCAN

Born: Danvers, Mass., 18 April 1926. **Elected:** 1956, resigned 1976. **Education:** Boston Univ., A.B., 1949, A.M., 1950, Ph.D., 1957. **Vocation:** faculty, Boston Univ., 1950– , professor biology, 1969– . **Publications:** papers on parasitology and ornithology.

OSBORNE EARLE

Born: Worcester, Mass., 10 November 1904. **Died:** 26 August 1979. **Elected:** 1956 (councillor, 1961–66). **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1925, A.M., 1935, Ph.D., 1938. **Vocation:** professor of English, Brandeis Univ. (retired 1963).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

RICHARD JEFFERSON EATON

Born: Concord, Mass., 13 November 1890. **Died:** 11 June 1976. **Elected:** 1929 (councillor, 1942–43, 1948–53, 1959–64; trustee, 1940–43; vice president, 1957–59). **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1912. **Vocation:** cotton merchant, 1912–30; publisher, 1930–76. **Member:** N.E. Botanical Club (president; treasurer; curator), MAS (director, 1938–45), NEBBA (councillor, 1960–62). **Publications:** *A Flora of Concord*, 1974; over 40 papers on botany and ornithology, chiefly the former.

Collaborated with H. K. Svenson in creating an herbarium to illustrate the flora of Cape Cod for the Cape Cod Museum of Natural History.

GARRETT EDDY

Born: Seattle, Wash., 8 June 1916. **Elected:** 1936. **Education:** Harvard Univ., S.B., 1938; Harvard School Business Admin., 1939. **Vocation:** Portly Blakely Tree Farms (chairman); Peoples Natl. Bank of Washington (director); professional forester, land manager, tree farmer. **Member:** AOU, Wilson Ornith. Soc., Cooper Ornith. Soc., Seattle Aud. Soc., NAS, Pacific Northwest Bird/Mammal Soc. (past president), Washington Forest Protection Assoc. (trustee), Univ. Puget Sound Museum Natural History (trustee, 1956–), Municipal League of Seattle and King County (trustee, 1963–72), King County Environmental Development Commn. (conservation comm. 1970–80). **Publications:** About 10 short articles on birds.

Birdbänder, 1950–65; active in censusing seabird colonies off coast of Washington.

THEODORE LYMAN ELIOT

Born: Cambridge, Mass., 4 April 1903. **Elected:** 1932. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1925. **Vocation:** travel and steamship business, New York, Boston, and San Francisco, 1925–63; San Francisco Art Institute (president) 1963–74. **Member:** AOU, NAS, PRBO.

THEODORE LYMAN ELIOT, JR.

Born: New York, N.Y., 24 January 1928. **Elected:** 1945, membership lapsed 1975. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1948, M.P.A., 1956. **Vocation:** U.S. foreign service; executive secretary, Dept. State; Amer. Foreign Service Assn. (vice chairman, 1967–69; president, 1970–72).

HERVEY BERTRAND ELKINS

Born: Bath, New Hamp., 13 August 1905. **Elected:** 1946, resigned 1975. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1928, A.M., 1930, Ph.D., 1933. **Vocation:** chemist; director, division of industrial hygiene, Mass. Dept. Labor Industries. **Awards:** Cummings Memorial Award, Amer. Industrial Hygiene Assn.; Meritorious Achievement Award, Amer. Assn. of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. **Pub-**

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

lications: *Chemistry of Industrial Toxicology*, 1950; over 50 papers on chemistry and industrial toxicology.

KIMBALL CONRO ELKINS

Born: Bath, New Hamp., 24 January 1903. **Elected:** 1946 (vice president, 1963–66). **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1927, A.M., 1933. **Vocation:** Harvard librarian and archivist; curator of university archives, 1970–71. **Member:** ASNH (first vice president, 1964–67). **Publications:** coeditor, *Records of New England Birds*, 1954–55; editor (with Oscar M. Root), *Nuttall Ornithological Club Outline Biographies of Members*, 1973; *A Checklist of the Birds of New Hampshire*, 1982; articles on ornithology and library subjects.

Active in New Hampshire breeding bird atlas project. Bird-related travel to Mexico, southwest U.S., France, Fair Isle, and California.

DAVID LOWELL EMERSON

Born: Providence, Rhode Is., 2 June 1924. **Elected:** 1943 (councillor, 1980–83). **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1946. **Vocation:** paperboard manufacturer, 1956–80; paperboard sales, Baird and Bartlett Co., Brookline, Mass., 1980–. **Member:** Rhode Is. Ornith. Club (president, 1974–), Aud. Soc. Rhode Is. (director, 1950–70), MAS, NAS. **Publications:** “Profile of the Osprey,” 1963; editor, *Field Notes of Rhode Island Birds*, 1980–.

RUTH PRICE EMERY

Born: Cambridge, Mass., 5 August 1898. **Elected:** 1974 (councillor 1977–80). **Vocation:** staff MAS (full or part time), 1944–. **Publications:** editor, *Records of New England Birds*, 1945–60; 1964–67; statistician for BOEM; field notes summary for MAS *Birder's Kit*.

Field trip leader for MAS.

RICHARD SPELMAN EUSTIS

Born: Marblehead, Mass., 3 August 1886. **Died:** 9 March 1976. **Elected:** 1903 (secretary, 1906–08; councillor, 1908–09). **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1907, M.D., 1911. **Vocation:** physician, Boston. **Publications:** articles on language disabilities.

BENJAMIN GREELEY FERRIS, JR.

Born: Watertown, Mass., 24 January 1919. **Elected:** 1958. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1940, M.D., 1943. **Vocation:** research physiologist, Harvard Univ., professor environmental health and safety, 1971–. **Member:** Amer. College Preventive Med. (fellow), Amer. Public Health Assn. (fellow). **Publications:** over 100 papers on medicine, public health, and mountaineering.

Major research interest in health effects of air pollution on humans.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

DAVIS WELLS FINCH

Born: Boston, Mass., 12 March 1938. **Elected:** 1986. **Education:** Yale Univ., B.A.(Romance languages), 1959. **Member:** Linnaean Soc. New York. **Vocation:** founder and director of Wings, Inc.; tour leader to North, Central, and South America, 1974– . **Publications:** regional editor, northeastern maritime region, *Audubon Field Notes (American Birds)*, 1968–1977; principal consultant for *The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Birds* by John Bull and John Farrand, Jr., 1977, and *The Audubon Society Master Guide to Birding*, ed. by John Farrand, Jr., 1983.

Principally interested in New England and neotropical birds.

HOWARD CHRISTIAN FLOYD

Born: Atlanta, Georgia, 27 March 1947. **Elected:** 1983 (councillor, 1984–). **Education:** Yale Univ., B.A.(mathematics and physics), 1969; Harvard Univ., M.S.(applied mathematics), 1973; Cambridge Univ., 1970–71. **Vocation:** systems engineering, Mitre Corp. **Member:** NEBBA, Hawk Migration Association N. Amer., BBC, MBO. **Publications:** editorial board, BOEM.

Birdbander. Bird-related travel throughout N. Amer. and Europe.

RICHARD ALAN FORSTER

Born: Plainfield, New Jersey, 24 April 1944. **Elected:** 1967 (councillor, 1971–73; secretary, 1973–74; vice president, 1975–78; president, 1978–79). **Education:** Boston Univ., B.S., 1968. **Vocation:** assistant director, natural history services, MAS, 1975– . **Publications:** *The World's Birds* (with E. S. Gruson), 1976; several papers on birds; fall season regional editor northeastern maritime region *American Birds*, 1982– .

Coordinator of Mass. breeding bird atlas project. Tour leader for MAS to Europe, Mexico, Central and South America, Galapagos Islands, Australia, and New Zealand.

ROBERT PAYNE FOX

Born: Quincy, Mass., 26 September 1928. **Elected:** 1960 (secretary, 1971–73; councillor, 1974–76; 1985–). **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1950; Boston Univ., Ed.D., 1960. **Vocation:** superintendent of schools, Hanover, Mass., 1965– . **Member:** Wilson Ornith. Soc. (life member), SSBS (president), National Acad. School Executives (vice chairman), Amer. Assoc. School Administrators Delegate Assembly (elected member), 1973– , Mass. Assoc. School Superintendents (past president), Cardinal Cushing School (chairman of board, 1986–). **Publications:** over 25 papers on birds and education.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

HARRISON CROWELL FREEMAN, JR.

Born: Farmington, Conn., 28 May 1940. **Elected:** 1976. **Education:** Boston Univ., B.S.(business administration), 1967; Suffolk Univ., J.D., 1973. **Vocation:** attorney. **Member:** AOU, BBC, MAS.

Bird-related travel to the Carribbean and Europe.

FRANCIS JAMES GARDNER, II

Born: St. Louis, Missouri, 17 February 1948. **Elected:** 1975. **Education:** Boston State College, B.S.(education), 1970; Southern Conn. State College, 1981–82. **Vocation:** staff biologist, MBO 1973–75; administrative director, Children's Museum of Hartford/Roaring Brook Nature Center, Hartford, Conn., 1976–83; The Franklin Institute, 1983–85; executive director, Museum Institute for Teaching Science, 1985–. **Member:** Conn. Cetacean Soc. (vice president), AOU, Amer. Soc. Mammalogists, Hartford Aud. Soc. (chairman, wildlife lecture series), N. Amer. Falconer's Soc., Amer. Assoc. of Museums, Ottawa Field-Naturalist Club, Harvard Travellers Club. **Publications:** editorial board *The Connecticut Warbler*; published wildlife photographs in books, magazines, and newspapers.

Field trip leader, whale and bird watching trips for MCZ, NAS, Maine Aud. Soc.; bird-related travel to Mexico, Canada, Colombia, Peru, Spain, Morocco, and Tanzania.

DAVID LLOYD GARRISON

Born: Barnstable, Mass., 1 September 1906. **Elected:** 1936 (secretary, 1939–41; councillor, 1945–50; 1966–71; 1976–79). **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1928. **Vocation:** curator of birds, N.E. Museum Nat.. Hist., 1939–41, 1946; J. H. Emerson, Co., 1947–82. **Member:** Lincoln planning board, 1963–68. **Publications:** compiler *Bulletin of New England Bird Life*, 1939–41; a number of papers on birds.

GEORGE EDMUND GIFFORD, JR.

Born: Elkton, Maryland, 13 November 1930. **Died:** 4 February 1981. **Elected:** 1962. **Education:** Univ. Maryland, B.S., 1951, M.D., 1955; Harvard Univ., A.M., 1961. **Vocation:** psychiatrist; instructor, Harvard Med. School, 1964–81. **Member:** Phi Alpha Theta. **Publications:** over 40 papers on the history of medicine, particularly the early physician/naturalists.

CARL AMBROSE GOODRICH, III

Born: Springfield, Mass., 15 May 1944. **Elected:** 1972, membership lapsed mid-1970s. **Education:** Trinity College, A.B., 1966; Univ. Mass., M.S., 1969. **Vocation:** teacher, Walpole, Mass.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

GEORGE WALKER GOVE

Born: New Bedford, Mass., 29 November 1933. **Elected:** 1975. **Education:** Northeastern Univ., B.S.(civil engineering), 1963; Tufts Univ., M.S.(environmental engineering), 1965. **Member:** MAS, NAS, BBC, MBO, BOEM (staff member). **Publications:** field records editor, BOEM, 1980– .
Birdbander.

HENRY VOSE GREENOUGH

Born: Brookline, Mass., 11 June 1883. **Died:** 19 December 1976. **Elected:** 1902. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1905. **Vocation:** manufacturer and trustee. **Member:** AOU (honorary life member, 1901).

JOHN AUGUSTUS GRISWOLD, JR.

Born: Hewlett, Long Island, N.Y., 20 April 1912. **Elected:** 1933. **Education:** Cornell Univ., 1940–41. **Vocation:** curator of birds, Philadelphia Zoological Garden, 1947–77. **Member:** Intern. Wild Waterfowl Assn. (founder, 1958; vice president, 1968–78), Patuxent Wildlife Research Center (advisory board). **Awards:** plaque from Dept. Interior for first successful rearing of Trumpeter Swans in captivity, 1969; Jean Delacour Award for avicultural achievements, 1978; Wilderness Club Medal, 1979. **Publications:** *Proven Methods of Keeping and Rearing Cranes in Captivity*, 1962; contributor to *Keeping and Raising Wild Geese in Captivity*, 1965; over 25 papers in the field of ornithology.

Collected natural history specimens for MCZ in Yugoslavia, Panama, Siam, Borneo, Peru, and Mexico.

EDWARD STANLEY GRUSON

Born: Toronto, Canada, 10 March 1929. **Elected:** 1971 (secretary, 1978–80). **Education:** Univ. Toronto, B.A., 1950; Harvard Univ., M.C.P., 1956. **Vocation:** city planner and administrator in Puerto Rico and at Harvard and Yale; publisher. **Member:** Linnaean Soc. N.Y. **Publications:** *Self-Help Housing in Puerto Rico*, 1959; *Words For Birds*, 1972; *The World's Birds* (with Richard Forster), 1976; five reports on higher education policy for Sloan Commission on Government and Higher Education, 1977–79.

Bird-related travel to Latin America, Scandinavia, and Senegal.

JOSEPH ARCHIBALD HAGAR

Born: Lawrence, Mass., 13 May 1896. **Elected:** 1917 (councillor, 1941–42, 1950–55, 1972–75; vice president, 1942–50). **Education:** Harvard Univ., 1915–17; Mass. Agricultural College, B.S., 1921. **Vocation:** ornithologist, Mass. Div. Fish Game, 1934–59. **Member:** AOU (elective member), Wilson Ornith. Soc., NEBBA (councillor, 1953–56; vice president, 1956–60), MBO (managing trustee, 1970–81, trustee, 1981–), Wildlife Soc. (charter member).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

HENRY NICHOLAS HALBERG

Born: Somerville, Mass., 18 September 1906. **Elected:** 1951. **Education:** MIT, S.B., 1930. **Vocation:** U.S. Geol. Sur., Water Resources Div., Boston, 1934–60, Little Rock, Ark., 1960–76. **Publications:** over a dozen papers on ground water resources and birds (mostly former); wrote with wife, Edith, Arkansas chapter in Pettingill, 2nd ed, *A Guide to Bird Finding West of the Mississippi*, 1981.

Bird-related travel to Central America.

PHILLIPS HALLOWELL

Born: Washington, D.C., 14 November 1917. **Elected:** 1980. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1940, M.D., 1943. **Vocation:** associate professor, Harvard Med. School; cardiac anesthesiologist, Mass. General Hospital. **Member:** MAS (director, 1965–78). **Publications:** medical field.

Bird-related travel to Mexico, Guatemala, Portugal, Spain, Churchill, Kenya, Tanzania, Newfoundland, Panama, Sea of Cortez, Alaska, the Caribbean, India-Nepal, Costa Rica, Chile, Antarctica, South Georgia, and Falkland Islands.

FREDERICK ROYCE HAMLEN

Born: Dover, Mass., 17 December 1922. **Elected:** 1976. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1942, Harvard Grad. School Design, M. Arch., 1953. **Vocation:** architect. **Member:** Amer. Inst. Architects, Mass. State Assoc. Architects, Boston Soc. Architects. **Publications:** many articles in local newspapers on birdwatching and land preservation; currently working on book on architectural planning and one for school children on birds of the coastal plain from Maine to Connecticut.

FRANKLIN TWEED HAMMOND, JR

Born: Cambridge, Mass., 4 October 1901. **Elected:** 1967, membership lapsed mid-1970s. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1922, LL.B., 1925. **Vocation:** lawyer, director, trustee in Boston.

WILLIAM WAYNE HANLEY

Born: Trenton, Missouri, 3 June 1915. **Elected:** 1964, membership lapsed mid-1970s. **Education:** Univ. Missouri, B. Jour., 1936. **Vocation:** reporter, writer; editor, MAS, 1964–. **Publications:** over 5,000 popular articles on natural history, conservation, ornithology, and general natural resources.

BRIAN AMORY HARRINGTON

Born: Providence, Rhode Is., 18 March 1941. **Elected:** 1974 (councillor, 1978–81). **Education:** Ohio Wesleyan Univ., B.A., 1960; Univ. South Florida, M.A., 1972. **Vocation:** biologist, Smithsonian Institution, Wash., DC, 1965–68; curator, Univ. South Florida (Tampa), 1968–72; biologist, MBO, 1972–. **Mem-**

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

ber: AOU (life member; elective member), Cooper Ornith. Soc. (life member), Wilson Ornith. Soc. (life member), NEBBA (life member; assistant treasurer; councillor, 1971–76, 1981–83), BOU, Plymouth County (Mass.) Wildlands Trust. **Publications:** about 25 papers on ornithology.

Research interests: breeding biology of colonial birds, deferred maturity in birds, migration (particularly of shorebirds), habitat protection of important stopover areas of shore and other birds.

WINTHROP WENDELL HARRINGTON, JR.

Born: Waltham, Mass., 5 July 1933. **Elected:** 1962 (councillor, 1964–69). **Education:** Stanford Univ., A.B.(biology), 1956; Tufts Univ. School Dental Medicine, D.M.D., 1960. **Vocation:** instructor, Tufts Dental School; U.S. Army, Fort Gordon, Augusta, Ga., Georgia Dental Detachment, 1960–62, dentist, Lexington and Lincoln, Mass. **Member:** BBC, MAS.

Bird-related travel to Falkland Islands, Argentina, Antarctica, Indian sub-continent, East Africa, South Africa, Rhodesia, Botswana, Peru, Central America, Hawaii, Trinidad and Tobago, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands, England, Switzerland, the Bahamas, and many areas of N. Amer.

SYDNEY PACKARD HARRISON

Born: Wilmington, Delaware, 15 June 1920. **Elected:** 1975. **Education:** Williams College, A.B., 1941. **Vocation:** investment counselor; chairman, Loomis-Sayles, Boston (retired 1975); president, Pacific Grove Museum of Nat. Hist., 1983– .

Bird-related travels world-wide.

KENNETH JEREMY HARTE

Born: New York, N.Y., 16 June 1935. **Elected:** 1959 (councillor, 1974). **Education:** Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., B.S., 1958; Harvard Univ., A.M., 1960, Ph.D.(physics), 1965. **Vocation:** physicist, solid-state physics, MIT Lincoln Lab., 1959–69; computer memory development, Micro-Bit Corp. (cofounder), 1969–78; electron beam lithography, Micro-Bit Division, Control Data Corp., 1978–84; Varian Assoc. and Multi-Beam Inc., 1984– . **Member:** conservation commn., Carlisle (Mass.), 1968–82. **Publications:** about 30 papers on ferromagnetic thin films and electron optics, 16 patents in electron beam technology, a few notes and articles on birds.

Birdbander. Bird-related travel to Sri Lanka. Book collector and part-time dealer specializing in ornithology.

KARSTEN EDWARD HARTEL

Born: Boston, Mass., 10 January 1944. **Elected:** 1977. **Education:** Univ. Mass.(Amherst), B.S.(wildlife biology), 1974. **Vocation:** curatorial associate in ichthyology, MCZ. **Member:** Biological Soc. Washington, Amer. Soc. Ichthyol-

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

ogists Herpetologists (board of governors; comm. on curatorial supplies and practices; newsletter editor), Commonwealth Mass. Nongame Advisory Comm. (secretary, 1985–). **Publications:** short notes on ichthyological collection curation; currently preparing an account of freshwater fish of Mass., and a checklist of fishes of Mass. Bay (with B. B. Collette).

Birdbander.

JEREMY JOHN HATCH

Born: London, England, 7 October 1937. **Elected:** 1976. **Education:** Cambridge Univ., B.A., 1961; Duke Univ., Ph.D., 1967. **Vocation:** associate professor of biology, Univ. Mass.(Boston). **Member:** AOU, BOU, COS, BTO, Colonial Waterbird Group. **Publications:** about 15 papers and notes, mostly on bird ecology and behavior.

Field research in Galapagos, Bahamas, Caribbean (Tobago, Los Roques), Hawaii, Marianas, and New England. Research interests are bird behavior and ecology.

ALTON HASTINGS HATHAWAY

Born: Cambridge, Mass., 4 May 1882. **Died:** 17 August 1981. **Elected:** 1913. **Education:** Harvard Univ., Class of 1903. **Vocation:** wholesale baking, Cambridge, Mass.

STEVENS HECKSCHER

Born: Philadelphia, Penna., 21 August 1930. **Elected:** 1955, membership lapsed mid-1970s. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1952, A.M., 1954, Ph.D., 1960. **Vocation:** associate professor of mathematics, Swarthmore College. **Publications:** occasional papers in mathematics and religion, chiefly the former.

RICHARD SCOTT HEIL

Born: Lynn, Mass., 18 April 1958. **Elected:** 1981. **Education:** currently at Salem State College. **Vocation:** naturalist, Wellfleet Bay Wild. Sanc. (MAS), 1979; four MBO seabird and cetacea research cruises, 1978–80; gulls and terns project on Muskeget Islands (MAS), 1981; ranger/naturalist, Marblehead Neck Wild. Sanc., 1981– . **Publications:** editor, northeastern maritime region, *Amer. Birds*, 1982– ; editor, N.E. Christmas Bird Counts, *Amer. Birds*; records editor, *BOEM*; several papers on birds.

SIBLEY HIGGINBOTHAM

Born: Jefferson, Maine, 22 July 1914. **Elected:** 1948 (councillor, 1973–76). **Education:** Harvard Univ., S.B.(psychology and chemistry), 1936; Boston Univ. School Social Work, M. Soc. Serv., 1940. **Vocation:** social work administration (retired 1979). **Member:** Natl. Assoc. Social Workers, Academy of Certified Social Workers (national), licensed clinical social worker (state), Governor's ap-

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

pointee to Statewide Advisory Council to Office for Children, 1972–85, N.E. Botanical Club, Josselyn Botanical Soc. (Maine, South Shore Science Center (board member), SSBC (recorder, 25 years; president), MAS. **Publications:** three papers on social work.

Taught bird identification courses for MAS at Milton facility, 1959–66. Tour leader for SSBC to Delmarva, Florida, Texas, Arizona, Calif., Trinidad and Tobago. Currently doing botanical field work in locating stations of rare and endangered species for Critical Areas Program in Maine and Natural Heritage Program in Mass.

NORMAN PEIRCE HILL

Born: Arlington, Mass., 14 December 1920. **Elected:** 1942 (secretary, 1944–45; president, 1966–69; general chairman of combined Nuttall Club centennial and AOU annual meeting, Provincetown, Mass., 6–12 October 1973). **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1942, M.D., 1945. **Vocation:** physician, Fall River, Mass., specialist in internal medicine and cardiology. **Member:** AOU, Mass. Med. Soc. (fellow), Amer. College Physicians (fellow), Mass. and Amer. Soc. of Internal Medicine (charter member). **Publications:** *Birds of Cape Cod*, 1965; life histories of the Acadian, Eastern, Southern, James Bay, and Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrows in Bent's *Life Histories of North American Cardinals, Grosbeaks, Buntings, Towhees, Finches, Sparrows and Allies*, Pt 2, 1968; over a dozen papers in the fields of ornithology and medicine.

Bird-related travel to all seven continents with special interest in the neotropics.

RICHARD MAY HINCHMAN

Born: Groton, Mass., 1 May 1912. **Died:** 13 September 1983. **Elected:** 1931 (councillor, 1955–59). **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1934. **Vocation:** administrator, Harvard Univ. (retired 1978). **Member:** NEBBA (secretary-treasurer, 1951–54; vice president, 1956–58), AOU, Wilson Ornith. Soc., Cooper Ornith. Soc., WBBA, MAS, Natl. Genealogical Soc., BTO, IBBA, EBBA, BBC, NAS, Groton Conservation Trust (secretary-treasurer, 1965–70). **Publications:** occasional notes on birdbanding and genealogy.

DEBORAH VOSS HOWARD

Born: White Plains, New York, 14 September 1930. **Elected:** 1974. **Education:** Wellesley College, B.A.(zoology), 1952; Boston Univ., M.A.(biology), 1963. **Vocation:** MAS research associate, 1964–70, assistant to director of nat. hist. services, 1970–75, director, environmental affairs department, 1975–85; senior assistant and secretary, executive office of environmental affairs, Commonw. Mass.

Birdbander, 1976–80.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

GEORGE LESTER HUNT, JR.

Born: Boston, Mass., 10 August 1942. **Elected:** 1960. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1965, Ph.D., 1971. **Vocation:** professor, department of ecology and evolutionary biology, Univ. Calif.(Irvine) (chairman, 1979–83). **Member:** Pacific Seabird Group (past chairman, comm. on seabird and fisheries management), Cooper Ornith. Soc. (councillor, 1977–80), AAAS (fellow, 1981), AOU (elective member, 1977). **Publications:** more than 70 publications and technical reports in ecology and ornithology.

Research interests: pelagic distribution of seabirds (Alaska, Antarctica), seabird colonies (Pribilof, Santa Barbara, and Penobscot Bay Islands).

AGNAR INGOLFSON

Born: Reykjavik, Iceland, 29 July 1937. **Elected:** 1969, membership lapsed 1973. **Education:** Univ. Aberdeen, B.Sc.(zoology); Univ. Michigan, Ph.D.(ornithology). **Vocation:** assistant professor biology, Southeastern Mass. Univ., 1967–1970; docent (zoology), Univ. Iceland, 1971–1973, professor of ecology, 1973–. **Member:** Icelandic Biological Society (chairman, 1979–1983). **Publications:** approximately 20 papers on shorebird and gull ecology.

Currently involved in research on marine ecology and ornithology.

ROBERT FRANCIS JASSE

Born: Winthrop, Mass., 25 January 1929. **Elected:** 1964, membership lapsed mid-1970s. **Education:** Boston College, 1954; Univ. Penna., M.B.A., 1957. **Vocation:** manufacturer of electromagnetic shielding, Plainville, Mass.

BENNETT RAYMOND KEENAN

Born: Danvers, Mass., 23 March 1926. **Died:** 3 July 1979. **Elected:** 1951 (treasurer, 1959–71; trustee, 1960–79). **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1947. **Vocation:** banker, N.E. Merchants Natl. Bank, Boston, 1947–1979.

ALLAN REED KEITH

Born: Boston, Mass., 26 July 1937. **Elected:** 1962. **Education:** Amherst College, B.A., 1959; Harvard Univ., M.B.A., 1961. **Vocation:** investment banking, Smith Barney & Co., 1963–73; Dillon Read & Co., 1976–78; investment management, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 1973–75, 1978–. **Member:** Harding Township board of education, 1972–78 (president, 1976–78), civic assn., 1979–81, town council, 1983–; ICBP (treasurer, U.S. Sec., 1970–), Explorer's Club, New York (chairman, environmental comm., 1969–73), Quincy Bog Natural Area (director, 1977–), ABA (director and treasurer, 1975–), New Jersey Conservation Foundation (trustee, 1970–1983), New Jersey Aud. Soc. (director, 1985–); life member of AOU, Cooper Ornith. Soc., Wilson Ornith. Soc., WBBA, NEBBA, Western Field Ornithologists; ASNH, MAS, Nova Scotia Bird Soc., Charles A. Urner Ornith. Club.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Bird-related travel to seven continents with recent concentration on South Amer. and Caribbean region. Primary interest is distribution of birds.

JOHN HAROLD KENNARD

Born: Newton, Mass., 14 December 1910. **Died:** 1 November 1981. **Elected:** 1930, resigned 1940, reelected 1964. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1932, M.D., 1936. **Vocation:** surgeon, Manchester, New Hamp. **Member:** Amer. College Surgeons (fellow), NEBBA (councillor, 1964–67; president, 1971–73). **Publications:** papers on surgery and ornithology.

JOSEPH FRANCIS KENNEALLY, JR.

Born: Brocton, Mass., 11 August 1930. **Elected:** 1965 (councillor, 1974–77, 1980–83). **Education:** Stonehill College, B.S.(biology), 1952; Boston College, M.S.(biology), 1956; Tufts Univ. School Dental Med., D.M.D., 1957. **Vocation:** Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., (intern-resident, 1957–59); Boston Univ. School Dental Med., 1959–60; oral surgeon. **Member:** SSBC, BBC.

Interested in bird photography.

GLENN CARROLL KINNEY

Born: Seattle, Washington, 8 June 1921. **Elected:** 1971. **Education:** Univ. Washington, B.S., 1950, M.S., 1952, Ph.D., 1959. **Vocation:** division staff, Mitre Corp., 1959–86. **Publications:** about 30 papers on sensory psychology, human engineering and performance, and bird behavior in relation to toxins.

RICHARD THOMAS KLEBER

Born: Tonawanda, New York, 13 December 1927. **Elected:** 1955, membership lapsed mid-1970s (vice president, 1960–63). **Education:** Mass. College Art, B.S., 1951. **Vocation:** curator of collections, Boston Mus. Sci., 1952–56, staff ornithologist, 1954–61; director, Trailside Mus., Milton, Mass., 1957–61; director, Worcester Natural History Soc. and Worcester Sci. Center, 1961–83. **Member:** Amer. Assn. Zoological Parks and Aquariums (fellow).

JOHN CHARLES KRICHER

Born: Philadelphia, Penna., 7 February 1944. **Elected:** 1977 (secretary, 1981–84). **Education:** Temple Univ., A.A., 1964, B.A., 1966; Rutgers Univ., Ph.D., 1970. **Vocation:** assistant professor, Wheaton College, 1970–74; associate professor, 1974–80; professor of biology, 1980–. **Member:** AAAS, Soc. Study Evolution, Ecological Soc. Amer., Assn. Tropical Biology, AOU, Cooper Ornith. Soc., Wilson Ornith. Soc., Sigma Xi, NEBBA (councillor, 1982; vice president, 1983; president, 1984–). **Publications:** about 50 papers on ecology and ornithology. Currently working on a field guide to eastern forests for the Peterson field guide series, and a book on tropical ecology.

Coprincipal investigator (with William E. Davis, Jr.) on banding project in

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Belize, sponsored by Earthwatch, Januaries 1982–84. Bird-related travel to England, Ireland, much of N. Amer., Panama, Peru, and Ecuador.

OLIVER SAMUEL LAROUCHE

Born: Oldtown, Maine, 27 December 1919. **Elected:** 1969. **Education:** Univ. Maine(Orono), B.S.E.E., 1949. **Vocation:** engineer; trustee and superintendent (owner-developer) of Hirundo Wildlife Refuge, Alton, Maine, for Univ. Maine (associate faculty member, Wildlife Dept., member institutional animal care and use committee); manufacturer of Parker C. Reed (deceased member of NOC) bird feeders and nesting boxes. **Member:** Bangor Nature Club.

Currently assisting in research studies conducted by Univ. Maine at Hirundo Wildlife Refuge.

RALPH LAWSON

Born: Plainfield, New Jersey, 1 February 1887. **Died:** 19 December 1975. **Elected:** 1916 (trustee, 1946–62). **Vocation:** cotton merchant. **Member:** MAS (director, 1922–70; chairman of board, 1957–64), NEBBA (councillor, 1925), Essex County Ornith. Club (secretary, 1917–34; vice president, 1935–36; president, 1937–38). **Publications:** a few notes on birds.

CLIFTON FELTON LEATHERBEE

Born: Chicago, Illinois, 22 November 1911. **Elected:** 1933. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1934, Harvard Business School, M.B.A., 1936. **Vocation:** manager-director in charge of operation and construction ski lifts in winter resort in Chile, director Junta de Vecinos de Farellones, S. Amer.

Continued interest in bird-related activities.

BENJAMIN BURTON LEAVITT

Born: Brookline, Mass., 5 April 1906. **Died:** 12 February 1980. **Elected:** 1933, resigned 1935, reelected 1937. **Education:** Dartmouth College, B.A., 1929; Harvard Univ., Ph.D., 1937. **Vocation:** teacher; professor, biology, Univ. Florida; scientific staff, Woods Hole Oceanographic Inst., 7 years. **Member:** Amer. Inst. Biological Sci. **Publications:** 11 papers on oceanography, herpetology, and ornithology.

MILLERD ROSS LEIN

Born: Estevan, Saskatchewan, Canada, 29 December 1944. **Elected:** 1970. **Education:** Univ. Saskatchewan, B.A., 1965, M.A., 1968; Harvard Univ., Ph.D., 1973. **Vocation:** assistant professor of biology, Univ. Calgary, 1973–81; associate professor, 1981–. **Member:** AOU, Wilson Ornith. Soc., Cooper Ornith. Soc., Soc. Canadian Ornithol. (president, 1982–85), BOU. **Publications:** about 30 scientific papers on birds.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

HENRY STOCKTON LEWIS

Born: Chelsea, Mass., 2 January 1902. **Elected:** 1958, resigned 1977. **Education:** Tufts Univ., B.S., 1924. **Vocation:** leather and wool processing business, Lawrence, Mass.

MARCIA JOAN LITCHFIELD

Born: Boston, Mass., 21 March 1954. **Elected:** 1980. **Education:** Univ. Mass.(Boston), B.S.(biology), 1983. **Vocation:** naturalist; employed by MAS, MBO, Maria Mitchell Assn. (Natural Sci. Mus. Nantucket), S. Shore Natural Sci. Center, and Cambridge Center Adult Education. **Member:** SSBC, BOEM, S. Shore Natural Science Center.

Bird-related travels throughout N.E., Nova Scotia, and Virgin Islands; research assistant in studying population dynamics of cormorants in Boston Harbor; MBO seabird research in Gulf of Maine and Georges Bank.

TREVOR LEWIS LLOYD-EVANS

Born: Oxford, England, 24 May 1946. **Elected:** 1976 (member nominating comm., 1977; councillor, 1978–79; vice president, 1979–81; president, 1981–84). **Education:** Univ. Wales, Honours B. Sc.(zoology), 1968. **Vocation:** assistant warden Bardsey Bird Observatory, 1965; staff ornithologist, BTO, 1968–69; project officer, BTO, in Royal Air Force study of bird ingestion by low-flying jet aircraft, 1969–71; senior staff biologist, MBO, 1972–. **Member:** NEBBA (councillor, 1979–85), Wilson Ornith. Soc., BTO, AOU, SSBC. **Publications:** about 15 articles on birds; "Changing Seasons" (with Hagar, Harrington, and Powers) in *Amer. Birds*, 1980, "Fall Migration Summary MBO" in *EBBA News* and *N. Amer. Bird Bander*, 1973–83. Book reviews for several journals.

Led MBO expeditions to Belize, 1983–84, to study molt and habitat use by N. Amer. migrants; bird ringer/bander since 1964: member expeditions to Scotland, Wales, Spain, Portugal, Lake Chad (Nigeria), James Bay (Canada). Research interests are bird population monitoring, migration, molt, habitat use, census methods.

RICHARD MERRILL MARBLE

Born: Crawford's Notch, New Hamp., 30 September 1889. **Died:** 7 March 1976. **Elected:** 1910. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1912, M.F., 1914. **Vocation:** forestry; headmaster, Woodstock, Vermont, high school. **Publications:** a few notes on birds.

CHARLES RUSSELL MASON

Born: Doyleston, Penna., 28 October 1895. **Died:** 17 August 1983. **Elected:** 1940 (treasurer, 1942–50; vice president, 1953–55; president, 1955–57). **Education:** Penn. State Univ., B.S., 1917; Purdue Univ., M.S.A., 1920. **Vocation:**

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

executive director, and editor *Bulletin*, MAS, 1940–57; executive director, Florida Aud. Soc., 1957–70; president and co-owner, Russ Mason's Flying Carpet Tours. **Member:** Florida Conservation Council (chairman, 1957–73), Florida Aud. Soc. (president, 1936–39), AOU (elective member, 1947), NEBBA (councillor, 1950–54; vice president, 1955–56), N.E. Wild Flower Preservation Soc. (honorary director). **Awards:** Annual Conservation Award, Trustees of Reservations, 1952; Governor's Award, Wildlife, Florida, 1960; awards from National Wildlife Federation and Florida Conservation Council. **Publications:** *Picture Primer of Attracting Birds*, 1952, *Build Bird Population with Food Plants*, 1954, *Bird Finding in the Caribbean*, over 1,000 articles in magazines and newspapers relating to ornithology, horticulture, natural history, and conservation.

ERNST MAYR

Born: Kempten, Bavaria, 5 July 1904. **Elected:** 1953 (councillor, 1954–55; vice president, 1955–57; president, 1957–59; Honorary Member, 1975). **Education:** Univ. Berlin, Ph.D., 1926; honorary doctorates: Uppsala Univ., 1957; Yale Univ., 1959; Univ. Melbourne, 1959; Oxford Univ, 1966; Univ. Munich, 1968; Sorbonne, 1974; Harvard Univ., 1979; Cambridge Univ., 1982; Guelph Univ., 1982. **Vocation:** assistant curator, Univ. Berlin, 1926–32; associate curator, Whitney-Rothschild collection, AMNH, 1932–44, curator, 1944–53; Alexander Agassiz professor of zoology, Harvard Univ., 1953–75; director, MCZ, 1961–70; professor emeritus, Harvard Univ., 1975–. **Member:** AOU (fellow, 1937; council, 1944–; vice president, 1953–56; president, 1956–59), Natl. Acad. of Sci., Amer. Acad. Arts and Sci. (fellow, 1954), MAS (director, 1959–70; honorary director, 1970–), NEBBA (councillor, 1957–59), 11th Intern. Zool. Congr. (vice president), 13th Intern. Ornith. Cong., 1962 (president), Assoc. Ornith. del Plata (honorary member), Amer. Philos. Soc., Linn. Soc. New York (fellow), RAOU (honorary member), BOU, Zool. Soc. London, Linn. Soc. London, Soc. Ornithol. France, Royal Soc. New Zealand, Botanical Gardens Indonesia, S. African Ornith. Soc. **Awards:** Leidy Medal, Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, 1946; Wallace Darwin Medal, Linn. Soc. London, 1958; Brewster Memorial Medal, AOU, 1965; Daniel Giraud Elliot Medal, Natl. Acad. Sci., 1967; Verrill Medal, Yale Univ., 1967; National Medal Sci., 1970; Balzan Prize, 1983. **Publications:** *List of New Guinea Birds*, 1941; *Systematics and the Origin of Species*, 1942; *Birds of the Southwest Pacific*, 1945; *Birds of the Philippines* (with J. Delacour), 1946; *Methods and Principles of Systematic Zoology* (with co-authors), 1953; *Animal Species and Evolution*, 1963; *Principles of Systematic Zoology*, 1969; *Populations, Species, and Evolution*, 1970; *Evolution and the Diversity of Life*, 1976; *The Evolutionary Synthesis* (with W. Provine, editors), 1980; *The Growth of Biological Thought*, 1982; contributor, or editor (with others), to six of the volumes of *Check-list of Birds of the World*; over 500 papers in the field of zoology.

SCOTT MERRILL MELVIN

Born: Bangor, Maine, 14 December 1953. **Elected:** 1986. **Education:** Univ. Maine(Orono), B.S.(wildlife management), 1975; Univ. Wisconsin(Stevens Point),

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

M.S.(natural resources), 1978; Univ. Wisconsin(Madison), Ph.D.(wildlife ecology and zoology), 1982. **Vocation:** zoologist, Mass. Natural Heritage Program, 1983–. **Member:** AOU, International Crane Foundation, NEBBA, Ottawa Field–Naturalists Club, Wildlife Soc., Whooping Crane Conserv. Assn., Wilson Ornithol. Soc. **Publications:** ten papers on ornithology.

GILBERT EMERSON MERRILL

Born: Salem, Mass., 11 Sept 1920. **Elected:** 1955, membership lapsed mid-1970s. **Education:** Tufts Univ., B.S., 1948; Williams College, M.A., 1950; Belknap College, D.L.D.(honorary), 1973. **Vocation:** director, Squam Lakes Sci. Center, 1967–.

ANDREW JOSEPH MEYERRIECKS

Born: Brooklyn, New York, 26 February 1924. **Elected:** 1958, membership lapsed mid-1970s. **Education:** Univ. Tenn., A.B., 1950; Harvard Univ., Ph.D., 1958. **Vocation:** professor biology, Univ. South Florida, 1961–. **Member:** AOU (elective member, 1961). **Awards:** Distinguished Faculty Lecture Award, Univ. South Florida, 1965; Distinguished Teacher Award, 1978. **Publications:** *Comparative Breeding Behavior of Four Species of North American Herons*, 1960; *Courtship in Animals*, 1962; major contributor to *Handbook of North American Birds*, Vol. 1 (R. S. Palmer, editor), 1962; *Man and Birds*, 1972; over 35 papers on ornithology, mammalogy, and herpetology.

PAUL STEVEN MILIOTIS

Born: Lowell, Mass., 2 May 1941. **Elected:** 1970 (councillor, 1972–75). **Education:** Lowell Technological Inst., 1961–62. **Vocation:** equipment installer, N.E. Telephone and Telegraph Co.; research associate in entomology, MCZ, 1978–82; curatorial affiliate in entomology, Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist., Yale Univ., 1977–. **Member:** Cambridge Entomological Club (president, 1976), AOU, Amer. Entomological Soc., Lepidopterists' Soc., Coleopterists' Soc., Societas Internationalis Odonatologica, N.E. Botanical Club. **Publications:** four papers on birds and entomology.

Co-leader MAS tours to Mexico and Arizona; tour co-leader Trinidad, Wonder Bird Tours. Bird-related trips to Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands, Panama, France, California, and Texas.

ELBRIDGE ALDEN MINARD

Born: Boston, Mass., 14 December 1898. **Elected:** 1949, resigned 1974 (trustee, 1957–59). **Education:** Brown Univ., A.B., 1921. **Vocation:** business, Boston.

DENNIS MINSKY

Born: Harrisburg, Penna., 9 November 1945. **Elected:** 1977. **Education:** Penna. State Univ., B.A., 1967; Calif. State Univ.(Long Beach), graduate work. **Vo-**

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

cation: field biologist, employed through various contracts with state, federal, and local agencies. **Publications:** about a dozen papers on ornithology.

Currently involved in banding California Least Terns. Research interests are in colony dynamics of Least Terns.

TERRIS MOORE

Born: Haddonfield, New Jersey, 11 April 1908. **Elected:** 1947. **Education:** Williams College, A.B., 1929; Harvard Univ., M.B.A., 1933, D.C.S., 1937; Univ. Alaska, LL.D., 1967. **Vocation:** consultant, explorer; president, Boston Mus. Sci., 1945–48; president, Univ. Alaska, 1949–53 (honorary professor, 1954– ; president emeritus, 1973–); consultant, Army Scientific Advisory Panel, 1959–69. **Member:** Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. (trustee, 1940–49), Royal Geographic Soc. (fellow), Amer. Geographical Soc. (councillor, 1967), AAAS (fellow), **Awards:** Distinguished Service Award, U.S. Air Force, for Civil Air Patrol. **Publications:** *Farmers Income Tax and Practical Farm Accounts*; co-author *Men Against the Clouds*, 1934; *Mt. McKinley—the Pioneer Climbs*, 1967; numerous articles in magazines and journals.

ALLEN HUNGERFORD MORGAN

Born: Waltham, Mass., 12 August 1925. **Elected:** 1949 (treasurer, 1952–58), membership lapsed mid-1970s. **Education:** Bowdoin College, B.S., 1947; Mellon Fellow, Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, 1980; honorary doctorates: Bowdoin College, 1975; Univ. Mass., 1976; Amer. Intern. College, 1976. **Vocation:** insurance, 1947–57; executive vice president, MAS, 1957–80; principal, AHM Consulting Services, 1981– . **Member:** N.E. Wild Flower Preservation Soc. (director, 1958–68), Sudbury Valley Trustees (primary organizer and secretary), Wayland Conservation Commn. (chairman, 1959–72). **Awards:** The Trustees of Reservations Award, 1965; Amer. Motors Conservation Award, 1966; Public Relations Soc. Amer., N.E. Chapter, Outstanding Citizen Award, 1972. **Publications:** many general conservation articles. Co-collector (with W. H. Drury and R. Stackpole) of first Cattle Egret in N. Amer., 1952.

PETER RHOADES MOTT

Born: Trenton, New Jersey, 8 December 1932. **Elected:** 1959. **Education:** Yale Univ., B.A., 1954; Harvard Univ., M.Ed., 1960. **Vocation:** teacher, biology and general sci., 1956–67; headmaster, Moses Brown School, Providence, Rhode Is., 1969–78; headmaster, St. Lukes School, New Canaan, Conn., 1978–80; president, Florida Aud. Soc., 1980–84; biology teacher, Fieldston School, 1984– . Principal investigator, Logan Airport bird hazard research, 1960–61, and Bonaire Island (Netherlands West Indies) conflict between solar salt harvest and nesting flamingoes; principal negotiator between Florida Aud. Soc. and U.S. Dept. Interior, the Dusky Seaside Sparrow Recovery Plan; director, Harbor Herons Project, New York City Aud. Soc.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

NATHANIEL CUSHING NASH

Born: Cambridge, Mass., 15 June 1922. **Elected:** 1946. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1945. **Vocation:** N. E. Telephone and Telegraph Co. (retired). **Member:** conservation commn., Hamilton, Mass. (chairman, 1960–65).

WHITNEY DAVID NICHOLS

Born: Lima, Ohio, 25 June 1946. **Elected:** 1970. **Education:** Marlboro College, B.S., 1969. **Vocation:** educational therapist, Brattleboro, Vermont, public schools 1969–72; learning disabilities specialist, Vernon, Vermont, elementary school; staff naturalist, Questers Tours and Travel, Inc., 1977–84; special educator, Brattleboro Retreat, 1985–. **Member:** AOU, ABA, Vermont Inst. Nat. Sci. **Publications:** "Vermont Daily Field Card"; editor, *Records of Vermont Birds*; contributor to *The Atlas of Breeding Birds of Vermont*, 1985.

BLAIR JAMES NIKULA

Born: Barnstable, Mass., 28 September 1951. **Elected:** 1981 (councillor, 1983–). **Vocation:** general manager, Cape Cod Wind & Weather Indicators, Harwich Port, Mass.; former seasonal naturalist at MAS Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary. **Member:** AOU, MBO, PRBO, Cape May Bird Observatory, Wader Study Group, Western Field Ornithologists, NEBBA. **Publications:** regional editor *Amer. Birds*, "Checklist of the Birds of Cape Cod," several articles on birds.

Primary interest: Cape Cod birds; shorebirds and shorebird migration; bird photography.

IAN CHRISTOPHER THOMAS NISBET

Born: London, England, 16 September 1934. **Elected:** 1975, resigned 1982. **Education:** Cambridge Univ., B.A.(natural sciences), 1954, M.A., 1958, Ph.D.(physics), 1958. **Vocation:** environmental scientist, physics and engineering, 1957–68, ecology and ecotoxicology, 1968–, toxicology and chemical risk assessment, 1972–; director, scientific staff, MAS, 1974–80. **Publications:** *Chemical Hazards to Human Reproduction*, 1983, about 100 published papers on ecology, ecotoxicology, and chemical risk assessment.

Currently studying behavioral ecology of terns in Mass.

ROBERT LESLIE NORTON

Born: Melbourne, Australia, 13 June 1945. **Elected:** 1977. **Education:** Central Conn. State College, B.A.(geography), 1969; Univ. Conn., 1973–75; Goddard College, M.A.(biogeography), 1978. **Vocation:** weather observer, U.S. Air Force, Bedford, Mass., 1970–73; hydrolic aid, State Climatologist Office, Storrs, Conn., 1973–74; wildlife biologist, Lycott Environmental Research Co., Sturbridge, Mass., 1974–75, Environmental Research and Technology, Concord, Mass., 1976–78; MBO intern, 1974; staff scientist and research manager, Virgin Islands Ecological Research Station, College of Virgin Islands, St. John,

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

1978–79; wildlife biologist, Div. Fish Wildlife, Dept. Conservation Cultural Affairs, U.S. Virgin Islands, St. Thomas, 1979– . **Member:** Virgin Islands Conservation Soc. (director), Colonial Waterbird Group. **Publications:** “Virgin Islands National Park Bird Checklist”; regional editor (West Indies), *Amer. Birds*, 1980– ; papers in ornithology and herpetology; contributions to several field guides.

Bird-related travel to much of Caribbean and U.S.; birdbander.

JOHN FRANCIS O’CONNOR

Born: Dedham, Mass., 2 February 1931. **Elected:** 1976. **Education:** Boston College, B.A., 1952; Boston Univ. School Med., M.D., 1957. **Vocation:** director, pediatric radiology, Boston City Hospital; chief radiologist, Kennedy Memorial Hospital, Brighton, Mass.; professor, radiology, pediatrics, and anatomy, Boston Univ. School Med., associate dean for admissions. **Member:** 10 professional medical societies, Dedham Conservation Commn., Endicott Estate Commn., (Dedham, Mass.; vice chairman), Saskatchewan Nat. Hist. Soc., Natl. Wildlife Fed., NAS, SSBC, Dedham Friends of Conservation (president), MAS (director, 1975– , executive comm., nominating comm.). **Publications:** about 40 papers on medicine.

Interested in bird photography.

PATRICIA ANN O’NEILL

Born: Milton, Mass., 17 March 1938. **Elected:** 1983. **Education:** Newton College Sacred Heart, B.A., 1959; Northeastern Univ. School Law, J.D., 1972. **Vocation:** reporter, *Patriot Ledger*, Quincy, Mass., 1961–67; Vista Volunteer, S. Bronx, New York, 1968; staff attorney, Mass. Defenders Comm., 1972– . **Member:** SSBC.

Bird-related travel to Panama, Surinam, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil; birdbander.

FRED MALLERY PACKARD

Born: Rutherford, New Jersey, 2 April 1913. **Died:** 5 December 1981. **Elected:** 1932. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1934; Univ. Colorado, M.A., 1942. **Vocation:** international specialist in National Park Service; secretary, International Commn. on National Parks, 1958–69. **Member:** Defenders of Wildlife (founder and director), Virginia chapter, Nature Conservancy (vice chairman, 1958–60), National Resources Council Amer. (founder), Northern Virginia Conservation Council and Virginia Conservation Council (founder). **Publications:** *Birds of Rocky Mountain National Park*, 1942, *United Nations List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves*, 1962, many notes and articles, mostly on national parks and conservation.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE

Born: Cambridge, Mass., 13 April 1933. **Elected:** 1950. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B.(biology), 1954; Univ. Michigan, Ph.D.(zoology), 1961. **Vocation:**

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

professor of zoology, Univ. Washington(Seattle). **Member:** Ecological Soc. Amer. (editorial board, past president), Amer. Soc. Limnology Oceanography (editorial board). **Publications:** *Brewer's Sparrow in Bent's Life Histories of North American Cardinals, Grosbeaks, Buntings, Towhees, Finches, Sparrows and Allies*, Pt 2, 1968, about 55 scientific papers, mostly on ecology, several on birds.

Currently working on Black Oystercatchers as limpet predators.

HAVEN PARKER

Born: Lancaster, Mass., 15 April 1899. **Elected:** 1942. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1922, LL.B., 1925. **Vocation:** lawyer; judge, Third District Court of Eastern Middlesex County, Cambridge, Mass. (retired).

ALBERT EDWARD PARKS

Born: Lunenburg, Mass., 3 April 1915. **Died:** 15 February 1982. **Elected:** 1950. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1937. **Vocation:** banker, National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

JOHN HORACE PARRY

Born: Handsworth, Staffs., England, 26 April 1914. **Died:** 25 August 1982. **Elected:** 1966. **Education:** Clare College, Cambridge Univ., B.A., 1935, M.A., Ph.D., 1938; Univ. Ceara, LL.D.(honorary), 1964. **Vocation:** teacher of history, England, West Indies, Nigeria, Wales; Gardiner Professor of Oceanic History and Affairs, Harvard Univ., 1965–82. **Member:** Royal Historical Soc. (fellow), Hakluyt Soc. (councillor), Glamorgan County Naturalists' Trust (vice president). **Publications:** *Spanish Theory of Empire*, 1940, *Audiencia of New Galicia*, 1948, *Europe and a Wider World*, 1949, *Short History of the West Indies*, 1956, *Age of Reconnaissance*, 1963, *Spanish Seaborne Empire*, 1964, *Trade and Dominion*, 1971, numerous papers, chiefly on maritime history.

ROBERT OWEN PAXTON

Born: Lexington, Virginia, 15 June 1932. **Elected:** 1959. **Education:** Washington and Lee Univ., B.A., 1954, D.Litt.(honorary), 1974; Oxford Univ., B.A., 1956, M.A., 1961; Harvard Univ., Ph.D., 1963. **Vocation:** professor of modern european history, Univ. Calif. (Berkeley), 1961–67; N.Y. State Univ., Stony Brook, 1967–69; Columbia Univ., 1969–. **Member:** AOU, Virginia Soc. Ornithol., PRBO (newsletter editor, 1965–66, director, 1965–67), Linn. Soc. New York (president, 1979–81), Ligue Francaise pour la Protection des Oiseaux (France). **Publications:** *Parades and Politics at Vichy*, 1966, *Vichy France: Old Guard and New Order*, 1972, *Europe in the Twentieth Century*, 1975, *Vichy France and the Jews* (with M. Marrus), 1981; regional editor, middle Pacific coast region, *Aud. Field Notes*, 1964–67, Hudson Delaware region, *Amer. Birds*, 1975–, "Changing Seasons" column four times; several papers on birds.

Birdbanding in Calif. and New York.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

RAYMOND ANDREW PAYNTER, JR.

Born: New York, New York, 29 November 1925. **Elected:** 1953 (vice president, 1959–60; president, 1960–63, 1972–74; editor, Nuttall Publications series, 1966–). **Education:** Bowdoin College, B.S., 1946; Yale Univ., M.S., 1948, Ph.D., 1954. **Vocation:** assistant curator of birds, MCZ, 1953–56; associate curator, 1956–60; curator, 1961– ; lecturer on biology, Harvard Univ., 1963–74, senior lecturer, 1975– ; faculty arts sci., 1963– . **Member:** AOU (fellow, 1963), NEBBA (councillor, 1955–56; 1960–62), BOU, RAOU, Wilson Ornith. Soc., Cooper Ornith. Soc., Ecological Soc. Amer. **Publications:** board of editors, *Wilson Bulletin*, 1956–68; associate editor, *Amer. Midland Naturalist*, 1963–69; *Ornithogeography of the Yucatán Peninsula*, 1955; family Troglodytidae (part) in *Check-list of Birds of the World*, Vol. IX, 1960, Polioptilinae and Rhinocryptidae, Vol. X, 1964; Estrildidae (part) and Carduelinae (part), Vol. XIV, 1968; Emberizinae, Catamblyrhynchinae, and Cardinalinae, Vol. XIII, 1970; editor *Check-list of Birds of the World*, Vol. X (with E. Mayr), Vol. XII, 1967, Vol. XIII, 1970, Vol. XIV, 1968. *Ornithological Gazetteers of the Neotropics: Bolivia* (with M. A. Traylor, Jr. and B. Winter) 1975, *Ecuador* (with M. A. Traylor, Jr.) 1977, *Paraguay* (with A. Caperton) 1977, *Colombia* (with M. A. Traylor, Jr.) 1981, *Uruguay* (with D. M. Rand) 1981, *Venezuela* 1982, *Argentina* 1985; *The Dictionary of American Bird Names*, 1985 (revision of E. A. Choate, 1973); many papers on ornithology.

HAROLD PAYSON, III

Born: Portsmouth, Virginia, 31 March 1940. **Elected:** 1976. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B.(mathematics), 1961; Fletcher School (Tufts Univ.), M.A., 1967, M.A.L.D., 1968, Ph.D., 1975. **Vocation:** teacher of economics, Fletcher School, 1972–75, Bowdoin College, 1976–79, Colby College, 1979–83; senior planner, state planning office, Augusta, Maine, 1983– . **Member:** Amer. Economics Assn., MBO, MAS. **Publications:** several articles on economics, one on birds.

Ran birdbanding station in Middlesex Fells as part of bird migration course at Tufts Univ.

JAMES BISHOP PEABODY

Born: New York, New York, 13 September 1922. **Died:** 22 March 1977. **Elected:** 1971. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1945, LL.B., 1950; Univ. Paris, Doctorat, 1959. **Vocation:** secretary, Mus. Fine Arts, Boston. **Member:** Colonial Soc. Mass. (councillor). **Publications:** editor, *Holmes-Einstein Letters*, 1964, editor, *John Adams: a Life in His Own Words*, 1973, several articles on Middle East.

WAYNE REED PETERSEN

Born: Springfield, Illinois, 9 August 1944. **Elected:** 1966 (councillor, 1969–72, 1979–81; vice president, 1973–75; president, 1975–78). **Education:** Univ. Mass.(Boston), B.A., 1970; Bridgewater State College, M.A.T.(biology), 1977.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Vocation: teacher (life science), Hanover school system, Hanover, Mass; Hanover Teachers Assn., executive board, 1982–83; South Shore Nat. Sci. Center, camp director 1973–83, Education Comm., 1985–. **Member:** NEBBA (councillor, 1980–84), Plymouth County Wildlands Trust (director, 1977–83), AOU, Wilson Ornith. Soc., Cooper Ornith. Soc., ABA (elective member, 1985), Hawk Migration Assn. N. Amer., Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club, SSBC (president, 1977–78), MBO. **Publications:** editorial board BOEM, over 50 publications on ornithology, New England Christmas bird count; editor, *American Birds*; 44 species accounts in *The Audubon Society Master Guide to Birding*, 1983; contributor to Mass. breeding bird atlas project.

Co-principal investigator on Earthwatch Expedition to Belize, 1983; banded shorebirds with Canadian Wildlife Service in James Bay, 1981; regular lecturer and teacher of courses and ornithological workshops, including Institute for Field Ornithology (Univ. Maine at Machias) and BOEM; tour leader for Aud. Soc. Rhode Is., Field Guides Inc., Four Points Nature Tours, and BOEM; bird-related travels include most of U.S., arctic and subarctic Canada, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Belize, Peru; tour leader for MAS, Aud. Soc. Rhode Is., and private groups. Research interests include distributional ornithology, migratory patterns of Mass. birds, the biology of waterbirds, raptors, and marine mammals.

ROGER TORY PETERSON

Born: Jamestown, New York, 28 August 1908. **Elected:** 1933. **Education:** National Acad. Design, 1929–31; honorary doctorates: Franklin and Marshall College, 1952, Ohio State Univ., 1962, Fairfield Univ., 1967, Allegheny College, 1967, Wesleyan Univ., 1970, Colby College, 1974, Hamilton College, 1976, Amherst College, 1977, Gustavus Adolphus College, 1978, Skidmore College, 1981, Univ. Hartford, 1981, Univ. Bloomsburg, 1985, Connecticut College, 1985, State Univ. New York, 1986, Middlebury College, 1986, Yale Univ., 1986. **Vocation:** ornithologist, writer, painter, lecturer, wildlife photographer; teacher, sci. and art, Rivers School, Brookline, Mass., 1931–34; education director, NAS, 1934–43; art editor, Natl. Wildlife Federation, 1951–; self-employed as bird artist. **Member:** AOU (fellow, 1948; councillor, 1954–57, 1960–63; vice president, 1961–63), NAS (secretary, 1960–64), AAAS (fellow), Wilson Ornith. Soc. (president, 1964–66), Amer. Nature Study Soc. (president), Linn. Soc. New York (fellow), honorary vice president, MAS, NJ Aud. Soc., Rhode Is. Aud. Soc., and Aud. Soc. Dist. Columbia; officer or councillor of some 20 organizations. **Awards:** John Burroughs Medal, 1950; Brewster Memorial Medal, AOU, 1944; Gold Medal, Geoffrey St. Hilaire, French Nat. Hist. Soc., Paris, 1958; Arthur A. Allen Award, Cornell Univ., 1967; White Memorial Foundation Conservation Award, 1968; Gold Medal, Safari Club, Philadelphia, 1968; Paul Bartsch Award, Aud. Naturalist Soc., 1969; Frances Hutchinson Award, Garden Club Amer., 1970; Gold Medal, New Jersey Garden Club, 1970; Audubon Medal, NAS, 1971; Gold Medal, World Wildlife Fund, 1972; Joseph Wood Krutch Medal, Humane Soc., 1973; Distinguished Public Service Award, Conn. Bar Assn., 1974; Conservation Achievement Award, Natl. Wildlife Fed., 1975; Linn. Gold Medal,

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Swedish Acad. Sci., 1976; Green World Award, New York Botanical Garden, 1976; Cosmos Club Award, 1976; Horatio Alger Award, 1977; Swedish-American of the Year, 1977; Gold Medal, Holland Soc. New York, 1979; Presidential Medal of Freedom, 1980; Ludlow Griscom Award, ABA, 1980; Gold Medal, Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, 1980; Bradford Washburn Award, Boston Mus. Sci., 1981; Distinguished Service Award, Fredonia, New York, 1982; Great Swedish Heritage Award, 1982, Eugene Eisemann Medal, Linn. Soc. New York, 1986. **Publications:** *Field Guide to the Birds*, 1934 (1980), *Field Guide to Western Birds*, 1941, chapters I-VII in *Audubon Guide to Attracting Birds*, 1941, *Birds Over America*, 1948, *How to Know the Birds*, 1949, *Wildlife in Color*, 1951, *Field Guide to the Birds of Britain and Europe* (with G. Mountfort and P.A.D. Hollom), 1954, *Wild America* (with J. Fisher), 1955, *Bird Watcher's Anthology*, 1957, *Field Guide to the Birds of Texas*, 1960, *The Birds*, 1963, *World of Birds* (with J. Fisher), 1964, *Field Guide to Wildflowers of Northeastern and North-central North America* (with M. Mckenny), 1968, *A Field Guide to Mexican Birds* (with E. L. Chalif), 1973, *Penguins*, 1979, *Audubon's Birds of America* (with V. M. Peterson), 1981; editor, *Field Guide* series, 1946– ; editor, *American Naturalist* series, 1965– ; illustrator of many bird books; numerous papers on birds.

OLIN SEWALL PETTINGILL, JR.

Born: Belgrade, Maine, 30 October 1907. **Elected:** 1935, resigned 1975. **Education:** Bowdoin College, A.B., 1930; Cornell Univ., Ph.D., 1933; honorary doctorates: Bowdoin College, 1956, Colby College, 1979, Univ. Maine, 1982. **Vocation:** ornithologist, author, lecturer, wildlife photographer; associate professor zoology, Carlton College, 1946–53; professor ornithology, summer session, Univ. Michigan Biological Station, 1938–74; research associate, Cranbrook Institute Sci., 1940–45; director, Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell Univ., 1960–73. **Member:** AOU (fellow, 1947; secretary, 1946–51; councillor, 1946–54, 1957–64), Wilson Ornith. Soc. (secretary, 1937–41; vice president, 1942–47; president, 1948–50), NAS (director, 1955–56; secretary, 1957–59, 1963–66), Maine Aud. Soc. (president, 1959–60), MAS (honorary vice president, 1956–68), ASNH (honorary vice president, 1967–), Nebraska Ornith. Union (honorary member, 1952–), S. Dakota Ornith. Union (honorary member, 1963–). **Awards:** Ludlow Griscom Award, ABA, 1982; Eugene Eisenmann Medal, Linn. Soc. New York, 1985. **Publications:** *American Woodcock*, 1936, *Laboratory and Field Manual of Ornithology*, 1939, *Guide to Bird Finding East of the Mississippi*, 1951 (1977), *Guide to Bird Finding West of the Mississippi*, 1953 (1981), *Enjoying Birds in Upstate New York* (with S. Hoyt), 1963, *Bird Watcher's America* (editor), 1965, *Birds of the Black Hills* (with N. R. Whitney, Jr.), 1965, *Enjoying Birds Around New York City* (with R. Arbib and S. H. Spofford), 1966, *Aud. Illustrated Handbook of Amer. Birds* editor-in-chief, 1968, *Ornithology in Laboratory and Field*, 1970 (1985), *Another Penguin Summer*, 1975, *Enjoying Maine Birds* editor, 1960, 1985; editor, sections on birds in *Biological Abstracts*, 1942–53; review editor, *Wilson Bulletin*, 1959–69; contributing editor, *Aud. Magazine*, 1962–72; advisory editor, *Aud. Field Notes*, 1962– ; editor, *Living Bird*, 1962–64;

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

author-photographer for 12 motion pictures on birds; over 80 articles in the field of ornithology.

HUSTACE HUBBARD POOR

Born: Yonkers, New York, 9 November 1914. **Elected:** 1934, resigned 1939, reelected 1981. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B.(physics), 1936, M.S.(mechanical engineering), 1938. **Vocation:** power engineering, Babcock and Wilcox Co., vice president research and development division. **Member:** Amer. Soc. Mechanical Engineers (fellow), AOU (elective member, 1950), Virginia Chapter Nature Conservancy (treasurer, 1960–61), Ohio Chapter (vice chairman, treasurer, 1973–79), Linn. Soc. New York (president, 1945–47), MAS (director, 1982– ; vice chairman, 1984–), Trustees of Reservations (central regional committee, 1984–), Conservation Commn. Princeton, Mass. (chairman, 1982–). **Publications:** associate editor, *Bird-Banding*, 1952; about 60 ornithological papers and reviews, a few popular natural history articles, monthly nature column in the *Alliance Review* (Ohio), 1977–79.

KEVIN DAVID POWERS

Born: Worcester, Mass., 16 August 1950. **Elected:** 1979. **Education:** Univ. Conn., B.A.(biology), 1972; Louisiana State Univ., M.S.(wildlife ecology), 1976. **Vocation:** Worcester Parks and Recreation Dept., head zookeeper, Barnyard Zoo, 1972–74; research assistant, Louisiana State Univ. Agricultural Research Station, 1974–76; biological technician, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Anchorage, Alaska; senior biologist, MBO, 1977–83; senior software engineer, Digital Equipment Corp., 1983– . **Member:** AOU. **Publications:** more than a dozen papers on ornithology.

Research interests: biogeography, food-chain dynamics in marine systems, conservation of cetaceans and seabirds.

HERBERT WATSON PRATT

Born: Chestnut Hill, MA, 22 May 1923. **Elected:** 1959 (trustee, 1968– ; vice president, 1972–73; president, 1973–75). **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1946. **Vocation:** wholesale lumber business. **Member:** Mass. Forest Parks Assn. (treasurer, 1961–65; president, 1965–79), N.E. Forestry Foundation (director, 1951– ; vice president, 1984–), MAS (director, 1963–72), Mt. Auburn Cemetery (trustee), Prouts Neck (Maine) Aud. Soc. (president, 1969–80), Friends of MCZ (president, 1970–).

Have been on a number of natural history trips with the Friends of MCZ.

EDWARD HOWARD RAYMOND

Born: Boston, Mass., 14 May 1936. **Elected:** 1980 (councillor, 1984–). **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B.(sociology), 1958. **Vocation:** vice president, Kidder Peabody and Co., Boston. **Member:** MAS (director), Trustees of Reservations (trustee), Slocum's River Trust (president, 1980–85), MBO (trustee).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Birdbanding trip to Belize, 1983; bird-related travel to western Mexico and Arizona; banded shorebirds at rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, 1984.

PARKER CROSBY REED

Born: Meriden, Conn., 10 June 1901. **Died:** 7 January 1981. **Elected:** 1948 (councillor, 1955–60). **Education:** MIT, Class 1925. **Vocation:** consulting materials engineer in electronic microwave field (retired 1966).

Birdbander.

TUDOR RICHARDS

Born: Groton, Mass., 16 February 1915. **Elected:** 1935, resigned 1939, re-elected 1966 (councillor, 1968–73). **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1938; Univ. Mich., B.S.(forestry), 1941, M.W.M.(wildlife management), 1952. **Vocation:** forester, U.S. Forest Service, 1946–47; wildlife biologist, New Hamp. Fish Game Dept., 1948–51; forester, St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hamp., 1952–54; county forester, Cheshire County, New Hamp., 1954–65; executive director, Beaver Brook Assn., Hollis, New Hamp., 1965–68; executive director, ASNH, 1968–82. **Member:** ASNH (president, 1953–68). **Publications:** chapter on northern New Hamp. in *Bird Watcher's America* (Pettingill), 1965; "A List of the Birds of New Hamp.", 1958; numerous articles on birds, natural history, and conservation; currently working on a publication on birds of White Mountains region and breeding bird atlas project in New Hamp.

Led ASNH tours to Trinidad and Tobago, 1983, 1986, Costa Rica, 1984, and Florida, 1984–85; led many bird trips in New Hamp. including trip to Lake Umbagog, 1971 to "celebrate" the 100th anniversary of Brewster's first trip there.

SIDNEY DILLON RIPLEY

Born: New York, New York, 20 September 1913. **Elected:** 1941. **Education:** Yale Univ., B.A., 1936, M.A. (honorary), 1961; Harvard Univ., Ph.D., 1943; honorary doctorates: Marlboro College, 1965, Hofstra Univ., 1968, Catholic Univ., 1968, Univ. Maryland, 1970, Williams College, 1972, Cambridge Univ., 1974, Yale Univ., 1975, Brown Univ., 1975, Stevens Inst. Tech., 1977, Trinity College, 1977, Gallaudet College, 1981, Harvard Univ., 1984. **Vocation:** faculty, Yale Univ., 1946–64, professor biology, 1961–64, curator, Peabody Museum Nat. Hist., 1952–59, director, 1959–64; eighth Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, 1964–83. **Member:** New York Zoological Soc. (fellow, 1947), AOU (fellow, 1951; councillor, 1961–64), Amer. Assn. Mus. (vice president, 1962), Intern. Wild Waterfowl Assn. (vice president), Zool. Soc. India (fellow), AAAS (fellow), Nat. Acad. Sci., Soc. Study Evolution (fellow), Assoc. Ornitol. del Plata (honorary member). **Awards:** Gold Medal, New York Zoological Soc., 1965; Gold Medal, Royal Zoological Soc., Antwerp, 1971; Medal for Distinguished Achievement, Holland Soc. New York, 1977; F.K. Hutchinson Medal, Garden Club Amer., 1979; Delacour Medal, ICBP, 1982; Henry Shaw Medal, Missouri

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Botanical Garden, 1982; Medal of Freedom, 1985. **Publications:** *Trail of the Money Bird*, 1942, *Search for the Spiny Babbler*, 1952, *A Paddling of Ducks*, 1957, *Ornithological Books in the Yale Univ. Library* (with L. L. Scribner), 1961, *Synopsis of the Birds of India and Pakistan*, 1961, *Land and Wildlife of Tropical Asia* (with editors of *Life*), 1964, *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan* (with S. Ali), 10 volumes, 1968–72, *The Sacred Grove*, 1969, families *Prunellidae* and *Turdinae* in *Checklist of Birds of the World*, Vol. X, 1964, *The Paradox of the Human Condition*, 1975, *Rails of the World*, 1977, over 300 papers in the field of ornithology.

CHANDLER ROBBINS, JR.

Born: Boston, Mass., 30 March 1910. **Elected:** 1934. **Education:** Harvard Univ., Class of 1932. **Vocation:** real estate broker, Biddeford Pool, Maine. **Member:** AOU, ABA, NAS, York County (Maine) Aud. Soc., Maine Aud. Soc. **Publications:** a few notes on birds.

HANSON CORNING ROBBINS

Born: Lewiston, Maine, 24 April 1937. **Elected:** 1981. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B.(history), 1959; Columbia Univ., M.B.A.(finance), 1964. **Vocation:** senior investment officer, New England Life Insurance Co. **Member:** MAS, NAS, MBO. **Publications:** one paper on blue jays.

WILLIAM CONOR RUSSELL

Born: Mt. Kisco, New York, 28 January 1941. **Elected:** 1982, resigned 1986. **Education:** Univ. Penna., B.A., 1963; Univ. Mich., M.R.P.(regional planning), 1971. **Vocation:** president, Wings, Inc., a birdwatching tour company. **Publications:** articles on bird identification.

DOUGLAS BERNARD SANDS

Born: Rochester, New York, 8 August 1915. **Elected:** 1945. **Education:** Boston Univ., B.S., 1948, A.M., 1950. **Vocation:** teacher (general science and biology), Wellesley Middle School, Wellesley, Mass., 1951– ; nature director, Salvation Army Camp, Sharon, Mass (30 years); science book reviewer for *Appraisal: Science Books for Young People* (Boston Univ.). **Member:** Hopkinton Library (trustee), 1981– . **Awards:** Elizabeth Thompson Award, as an outstanding teacher, Amer. Acad. Arts Sci., 1957; Conservation Teacher of the Year, MAS, 1983; National Conservation Committee Certificate, Natl. Soc. D.A.R., 1986. **Publications:** nature articles in local newspapers.

WILLIAM COLEMAN SATTERFIELD

Born: Lexington, Kentucky, 23 November 1942. **Elected:** 1976. **Education:** Florida State Univ., B.S.(zoology), 1965; Auburn Univ., D.Vet.Med., 1969. **Vocation:** director of biomedicine and resident veterinarian, Boston Zoological

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Soc., 1971–82; adjunct professor of comparative med. and wildlife med., Tufts Univ. Veterinary School; wildlife management consultant to commonwealth of Mass.; management and care consultant to MAS, Mus. Sci., and N.E. Aquarium; assistant professor of veterinary medicine and surgery, Univ. Texas System Cancer Center, Bastrop, Texas. **Member:** Amer. Assn. Zoo Veterinarians (president), Amer. Acad. Zoo Veterinarians. **Publications:** numerous professional papers on wildlife medicine and surgery, chapter on falconry in *The Bird Watcher's Companion* (C. Leahy), 1982, two chapters in *Recent Advances in Raptor Medicine—London Symposium*, 1979, chapter in THF's *Book of Parrots* on laparoscopy and sexing.

Three summers in Greenland with Greenland Peregrine Falcon Survey, three years on Gulf Coast with peregrine recovery team, consultant to Peregrine Fund East and Cornell Univ. in medicine and captive reproduction.

OLIVER KENNARD SCOTT

Born: Boston, Mass., 3 September 1914. **Elected:** 1934. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1937, M.D., 1941, diplomate american board of pediatrics, 1950. **Vocation:** founded Casper Clinic, 1950; physician (retired 1973); president, Bates Creek Cattle Co. and Eagle Ridge Ranch Co.; state board of health, 1963–68. **Member:** Wyoming Aud. Soc. (founder and first president). **Awards:** Wyoming Wildlife Society "Citizen of the Year" Award, 1983. **Publications:** regional editor, *Aud. Field Notes*, 1952–71, "Check-list of Wyoming Birds," medical articles, one bird paper (with S. Fitton).

Gave conservation easement of 8150 acres to the Nature Conservancy in 1980 to preserve the largest Bald Eagle winter roost in Wyoming.

JAMES OTIS SEAMANS

Born: Salem, Mass., 7 October 1918. **Elected:** 1964 (secretary, 1965–69). **Education:** U.S. Naval Acad., B.S., 1942. **Vocation:** missile systems manager. **Member:** NEBBA (vice president, 1967–70; president, 1973–78), Amer. Inst. Aeronautics Astronautics (associate fellow, chapter treasurer, and president), Amer. Ordnance Assn. (chapter director, 1962–72), IEEE, NAS, Maricopa Aud. Soc., MBO, PRBO. **Publications:** over 100 articles on missiles, two on ornithology.

JOHN ALDEN SHETTERLY

Born: Fairfield, Ohio, 17 October 1944. **Elected:** 1975 (secretary, 1980–81; vice president, 1981–84; president, 1984–). **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B.(english), 1966, J.D., 1973. **Vocation:** attorney, EG&G, Inc., Wellesley, Mass. **Member:** Cambridge Entomological Club (secretary, 1975–76; vice president 1976–77; president, 1977–78).

Bird-related travel in all 48 contiguous United States, East Africa, India, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Soviet Union, southeast Asia, Spain, Great Britain, Mexico, Panama, West Indies, and Sudan; entomological interests focus on tiger beetles.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

ROBERT WILLIAM SMART

Born: Amherst, Mass., 1 August 1929. **Died:** 3 February 1979. **Elected:** 1952. **Education:** Amherst College, A.B., 1950; Harvard Univ., M.A., 1951. **Vocation:** teacher of chemistry, New Hampton School, 1955–62, 1964–72; Sir Samuel Baker School, Uganda, 1962–64; Milbrook School, 1972–1979. **Member:** ASNH (director, 1965–67; 2nd vice president, 1967–68; president, 1968–72), ABA (2nd vice president, 1971–75, 1st vice president, 1975–79).

PAUL WILLIAM SMITH

Born: Englewood, New Jersey, 19 September 1938. **Elected:** 1984. **Education:** Columbia College, B.A.(economics), 1962. **Vocation:** vice president, electronic data processing, Scudder, Stevens and Clark (retired). **Member:** MBO (research associate, 1982–), Urner Ornith. Club, Linn. Soc. New York, Scottish Ornith. Club, Royal Naval Bird Watching Soc., ABA, Florida Ornith. Soc., AOU, NEBBA. **Publications:** compiler, Sandy Hook, New Jersey, Christmas count, 1975–80; regional editor, *Records of New Jersey Birds*, 1972–80; regional editor, *American Birds*, 1978–79; about 20 birdfinding articles, 10 field notes, and several notes on bird behavior.

Interested primarily in avian distribution, vagrants.

WILLIAM JOHN SMITH

Born: Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 20 December 1934. **Elected:** 1960, membership lapsed mid-1970s. **Education:** Carleton Univ., B.Sc., 1957; Michigan State Univ., M.Sc., 1958; Harvard Univ., Ph.D., 1961. **Vocation:** research associate, MCZ, 1961–64; associate professor biology, Univ. Penna.; honorary research associate, Smithsonian Tropical Research Inst., 1966– . **Publications:** *Communications and Relationships in the Genus Tyrannus*, 1966, various papers on ornithology.

DOROTHY EASTMAN SNYDER

Born: Chicago, Illinois, 15 July 1894. **Died:** 14 November 1984. **Elected:** 1974. **Education:** Oberlin College, summer session in botany; studied at Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. **Vocation:** teacher (natural history), public schools; curator, nat. hist., Peabody Mus., Salem, Mass., 1950–69. **Member:** Wilson Ornith. Soc., AOU. **Publications:** *The Birds of Mass.* (with L. Griscom), 1955, *The Birds of Guyana*, 1966, edited *The Flora of Essex County* (S. K. Harris), numerous papers on ornithology.

Bird-related travel to Mexico, Panama, Trinidad, Guyana, and British Isles.

BRUCE ALEXANDER SORRIE

Born: Lawrence, Mass., 11 July 1944. **Elected:** 1973. **Education:** Cornell Univ., B.S.(vertebrate zoology), 1967. **Vocation:** U.S. Navy, 1967–71; staff biologist, MBO, 1972–75; banding biologist, PRBO, 1976–79; program botanist, Mass.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Natural Heritage Program, 1979– . **Member:** SSBC. **Publications:** more than 20 papers on botany and ornithology, which include an assessment of the current status of rare plants in Mass.

Field work in Vieques Island, Puerto Rico, and Peru on ecology and distribution of birds; tour leader NAS to Puerto Rico, Yucatán, Guatamala, Trinidad and Tobago, Ecuador and Galapagos, and Peru, for MAS to St. Lucia and Dominica; research interests focus on conservation of flora and fauna by identification of prime ecological areas; preparing a flora of Mass. documenting the occurrence of over 1,800 species.

RICHARD STACKPOLE

Born: Mattapoisett, Mass., 8 September 1911. **Elected:** 1936 (councillor, 1955–58; treasurer, 1958–59). **Education:** Harvard Univ., Class of 1934. **Vocation:** insurance, patent law, Boston (retired 1957). **Member:** Sudbury Valley Trustees (founder, 1953; president, 1953–55). **Publications:** a few papers on ornithology. Co-collector (with W. H. Drury, Jr. and A. H. Morgan) of first Cattle Egret in N. Amer.

JOHN WALTER STEWART

Born: Nashville, Tenn., 11 July 1919. **Elected:** 1953, resigned 1975. **Education:** Vanderbilt Univ., B.A. **Vocation:** engineer, 1944–72; curator, Mus. and Geology Dept., Boston Univ. **Member:** Soc. Plastics Engineers (president, 1965).

DONALD WOODRUFF STOKES

Born: Philadelphia, Penna., 21 February 1947. **Elected:** 1986. **Education:** Swarthmore College, B.A.(comparative religions), 1969. **Vocation:** author, naturalist, educator. **Member:** AOU, Wilson Ornith. Soc., Cooper Ornith. Soc., Hawk Migration Assn. North America. **Publications:** *A Guide to Nature in Winter*, 1976, *A Guide to Observing Insect Lives*, 1983, *A Guide to Bird Behavior*, Vol. 1, 1979, *The Natural History of Wild Shrubs and Vines*, 1981; co-author with Lillian Stokes: *A Guide to Bird Behavior*, Vol. 2, 1983, *A Guide to Enjoying Wildflowers*, 1984, *A Guide to Animal Tracking and Behavior*, in press; coauthor with Lillian Stokes of "Behavior Watcher's Notebook," in *Bird Watcher's Digest*, and a column in *Living Bird Quarterly*.

Has taught about bird behavior throughout eastern United States.

LILLIAN QUINN STOKES

Born: Jersey City, New Jersey, 30 April 1944. **Elected:** 1986. **Education:** Univ. Conn., B.A.(psychology), 1966; Boston Univ., M.S.(psychiatric social work), 1971. **Vocation:** author, naturalist, educator. **Member:** AOU, Cooper Ornith. Soc., Hawk Migration Assn. North America. **Publications:** coauthor with Donald Stokes: *A Guide to Bird Behavior*, Vol. 2, 1983, *A Guide to Enjoying Wildflowers*, 1984, *A Guide to Animal Tracking and Behavior*, in press; coauthor with Donald

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Stokes of "Behavior Watcher's Notebook," in *Bird Watcher's Digest*, and a column in *Living Bird Quarterly*; numerous newspaper articles on natural history.

Has taught seminars on bird behavior and other natural history subjects to many organizations in the eastern and midwestern United States.

JOHN HUMPHREYS STORER

Born: Marietta, Georgia, 21 May 1888. **Died:** 5 June 1976. **Elected:** 1938, resigned 1974. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1911. **Vocation:** farmer, Groton, Mass., 1912–35; conservation work, 1938–1976; lecturer, Audubon Screen Tours, 1941–46; film producer, 1947–56; president, Florida Aud. Soc., 1949–62. **Member:** MAS (honorary vice president, 1941–68). **Awards:** Medal, Mass. Dept. Agriculture, 1927; Hutchinson Medal, Garden Club Amer., 1960; Blackman Medal, Rollins College, 1962. **Publications:** *The Flight of Birds*, 1948, *The Web of Life*, 1953, *Man in the Web of Life*, 1968, papers on birds and conservation.

PETER HOUSTON STOWE

Born: Boston, Mass., 16 July 1943. **Elected:** 1975. **Education:** Nichols College, B.B.A., 1965; Univ. Mass (Amherst), graduate work in wildlife biology. **Vocation:** U.S. Coast Guard; 3 summers ranger/naturalist, Acadia Natl. Park, Maine; assistant director education, Boston Mus. Sci.; curator education, Boston Zoological Soc.; assistant headmaster (acting headmaster, 1 year), The Fenn School, Concord, Mass. **Member:** MAS, Natl. Wildlife Fed., NAS, Amer. Assn. Zool. Parks and Aquariums, Friends MCZ.

Birdbanding three years.

ROBERT HUGH STYMEIST

Born: Cambridge, Mass., 2 April 1948. **Elected:** 1977 (treasurer, 1981–). **Education:** Bentley College, 1970–72. **Vocation:** accountant, United Parcel Service. **Member:** BBC (director, 1972– ; president 1985–), BOEM (founder, president 1976–84), MAS, ABA, NEBBA, Cornell Lab. Ornith. **Publications:** editor, *Where to Find Birds in Eastern Mass.* (with L. J. Robinson), 1978, field records editor, *BOEM*, 1973–86, over 15 articles on birds.

Organizer of Greater Boston Christmas bird count; birdbanding, Nantucket, 1981–85; bird-related travel to Europe, Tanzania, Panama, Peru, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands.

HERMAN ROYDEN SWEET

Born: Attleboro, Mass., 3 November 1909. **Elected:** 1950. **Education:** Bowdoin, A.B., 1931; Harvard Univ., A.M., 1934, Ph.D., 1940. **Vocation:** professor biology, Tufts, 1954– ; research associate, Orchid Herbarium of Oakes Ames, Harvard Univ., 1965–75, honorary curator, 1975– . **Member:** Mass. Orchid Soc. (secretary-treasurer, 1952–58; president, 1958–60, 1964–65), Eastern Orchid Congress (director), Amer. Orchid Soc. (honorary vice president, 1964;

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

trustee, 1968–74; awards coordinator, 1961–66), International Orchid Commn., 1960–74 (secretary-treasurer, 1966–69), Linn. Soc. London (fellow), Explorer's Club, New York. **Awards:** Gold Medal, Mass. Orchid Soc., 1967. **Publications:** associate editor, Amer. Orchid Soc. *Bulletin*, 1954–61; *Orchids of Southern Ryukyu Island* (with L. A. Garay), 1974, "Orchidaceae" in (R. A. Howard) *Flora of the Lesser Antilles* (with L. A. Garay), 1974, *The Genus Phalaenopsis*, 1980, about 100 papers on orchids.

LOVELL THOMPSON

Born: Nahant, Mass., 8 September 1902. **Died:** 15 December 1986. **Elected:** 1920. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1925. **Vocation:** Houghton Mifflin Co. (retired 1968 as executive vice president); founded new publishing firm: Gambit Inc., managing director, 1968–84; director of Harvard Common Press/Gambit Inc. publishers, editor, Gambit publications, 1984–86. **Publications:** a few papers on publishing.

RICHARD TOUSEY

Born: Somerville, Mass., 18 May 1908. **Elected:** 1934 (secretary, 1941). **Education:** Tufts Univ., A.B., 1928, D.Sc. (honorary), 1961; Harvard Univ., A.M., 1929, Ph.D., 1933. **Vocation:** physicist, U.S. Naval Research Lab, 1941– , head of rocket spectroscopy branch, Space Sciences Division, until 1978, consultant, 1978– . **Member:** Optical Soc. Amer. (fellow, director, 1953–57), Amer. Physical Soc. (fellow), Amer. Acad. Arts Sci. (fellow), Amer. Geophysical Union (fellow), Optical Soc. (president, natl. capital secretary, 1962–63), Amer. Astronomical Soc. (vice president, 1964–66), Natl. Acad. Sci., 1960, Washington Acad. Sci., AOU, Aud. Naturalists Soc. Middle Atlantic States (president, 1961–63), Maine Aud. Soc, MAS, NAS, Aud. Soc. York County, Maine. **Awards:** Meritorious Civilian Service Award, U.S. Navy, 1945; E. O. Hulburt Award, U.S. Naval Research Lab., 1958; Progress Medal, Photographic Soc. Amer., 1959; Frederic Ives Medal, Optical Soc. Amer., 1960; Prix Ancel, Soc. Francaise Photographie, 1962; Henry Draper Medal, Natl. Acad. Sci., 1963; U.S. Navy Award for Distinguished Achievement in Sci., 1963; Eddington Medal, Royal Astronomical Soc., 1964. **Publications:** Over 150 papers on astronomical physics.

ARTHUR DONALD TROTTEBERG

Born: Rochester, New York, 30 December 1917. **Elected:** 1965. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1948; Long Island Univ., LL.D.(honorary), 1979. **Vocation:** administrator; assistant dean, Harvard, 1954–68; administrative vice president, Radcliffe College, 1960–65; vice president, administration, Ford Foundation, 1968–79; director, Salzburg Seminar, Amer. Studies, 1964; associate dean, faculty of Arts Sciences, Harvard, 1979–82; consultant, 1982– ; trustee, Garland (Mass.) Junior College, Long Island Univ., Cold Spring Harbor Biological Lab., and Radcliffe College. **Publications:** *A Vision of Paris*, 1963.

Bird-related travel to Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

LESLIE BLYTHE VAUGHAN

Born: Woodstock, Vermont, 26 March 1907. **Died:** 5 May 1975. **Elected:** 1964. **Education:** Suffolk Law School, LL.B., 1932. **Vocation:** lawyer; trust officer, Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co., 1926–70. BBC (president).

MARTHA WOODWARD VAUGHAN

Born: Birmingham, Alabama, 31 May 1944. **Elected:** 1986. **Education:** Northwestern Univ., B.A.(government), 1966. **Vocation:** financial and accounting consultant to several architectural, environmental engineering, and community economic and housing development firms. **Member:** AOU, ABA, BBC, NEBBA, Western Field Ornithologists, MAS, NAS, Florida Aud. Soc., Cornell Lab. Ornith., International Crane Foundation, BOEM (program coordinator for pelagic trips, workshops and seminars; president, 1985–). **Publications:** several articles on birds.

Bird-related travel to Costa Rica, Peru, Attu, and extensively throughout United States.

RICHARD REED VEIT

Born: Evanston, Illinois, 2 June 1957. **Elected:** 1980. **Education:** Univ. Mass.(Boston), B.A.(biology), 1979, M.S.(biology), 1983; Univ. California (Irvine), Ph.D. candidate (ecology and evolutionary biology). **Member:** AOU, BOU, Ornith. Soc. New Zealand, Wilson Ornith. Soc., Cooper Ornith. Soc. **Publications:** more than dozen papers on identification and distribution of birds (primarily marine and shorebirds), a book on status and distribution of Mass. birds in preparation.

Research interests are in distribution, ecology, and taxonomy of oceanic and N. Amer. birds; also passerine migration in relation to weather, and bird vagrancy; currently working on antarctic and sub-antarctic seabird distribution in relation to hydrographic fronts.

PETER DOUGLAS VICKERY

Born: Oxford, England, 18 November 1949. **Elected:** 1984. **Education:** Conn. College, B.A.(english literature), 1972; Univ. Maine(Orono), M.S.(wildlife biology), in progress. **Vocation:** natural history tour leader, MAS, 1977– . **Member:** AOU, ABA, Maine Aud. Soc., Nature Conservancy. **Publications:** regional editor, northeastern maritime region, *American Birds*, 1976–82; contributor, *Audubon Society Master Guide to Birding*, 1983; *Annotated Checklist of Maine Birds*, 1978; about 20 articles on bird distribution, identification, and conservation.

Has led bird tours within lower 48 states, Alaska, arctic Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Central America, and Europe. Currently studying breeding bird community on blueberry barrens with special attention to herbicide use.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

STEPHEN ROBERT WACHMAN

Born: New York, New York, 6 February 1951. **Elected:** 1977. **Education:** Univ. Maryland, B.S.(psychology), 1973; Antioch Grad. School Education, M.Ed.(science teaching), 1975. **Vocation:** director of education, Animal Rescue League of Boston, 1983– .

Interested in environmental issues, natural history, photography, and wood-working.

CHARLES FOLSOM WALCOTT

Born: Cambridge, Mass., 14 May 1904. **Elected:** 1923 (councillor, 1941–44, 1946–51, 1958–63). **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B. 1926, M.D., 1931. **Vocation:** physician, Cambridge, Mass, 1934–68 (retired). **Publications:** occasional papers on ornithology and archaeology.

RICHARD KENDALL WALTON

Born: Hartford, Conn, 12 May 1941. **Elected:** 1978. **Education:** Hobart College, B.A.(philosophy), 1964; Lesley College, M.Ed.(natural sciences), 1978. **Vocation:** teacher/writer; Concord public schools, 1970–85, nat. sci. curriculum development; nat. hist. courses given at MAS, Habitat, Lesley College, Great Meadows Natl. Wildlife Refuge, and various public schools. **Publications:** coauthor, *Henry David Thoreau—A Resource Guide*, 1978; *Birds of the Sudbury River Valley—An Historical Perspective*, 1984; nat. hist. articles for *American Birds*, *Sanctuary*, and *BOEM*.

Natural history-related travel throughout the lower 48 states; research interest is ornithological history.

HENRY TAYLOR WIGGIN

Born: Boston, Mass., 12 September 1922. **Elected:** 1959 (trustee, 1962– ; treasurer, 1971–76). **Education:** Harvard Univ., 1940–42; Bryant and Stratton, 1945. **Vocation:** Amoskeag Co. (investment company), 1945–79, treasurer, 1961–79, vice president, 1969–78 (retired 1979). **Member:** town meeting member, Brookline, Mass, 1970– , Town Meeting Members Assn. (president, 1979–81), Conservation Commissioner, 1966– , ABA, AOU, Wilson Ornith. Soc., Cooper Ornith. Soc. **Publications:** various short publications on birds.

DAVID GEORGE WIGGINS

Born: Dover, New Jersey, 2 October 1937. **Elected:** 1959, membership lapsed mid-1970s. **Education:** Colby College, B.A., 1962. **Vocation:** trust officer, Cambridge Trust Co., 1964–72. **Member:** MAS (associate director, 1973–79; director, 1979–).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

PAUL RODNEY WILLIS

Born: Evanston, Illinois, 20 July 1939. **Elected:** 1971. **Education:** special student, Edward Grey Institute, 1967; Marlboro College, B.S.(biology), 1971. **Vocation:** Amicon Corporation, scientific systems division, 1971–77; parks division director, Brookline, Mass, 1977– . **Member:** Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., Mauritius Soc. Arts Sciences, Seychelles Soc., Royal Naval Bird Watching Soc. **Publications:** several articles on oceanic birds.

Bird-related trip from Nova Scotia to Panama. Associate member, Woods Hole Oceanographic Inst. with interest in marine ornithology; has lectured on marine ornithology.

PETER AHLBORN WILLMANN

Born: Boston, Mass, 22 November 1922. **Elected:** 1967, membership lapsed 1973. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B., 1953; MIT, M.S., 1956. **Vocation:** mathematician, Lincoln Lab. (MIT); Puerto Rico, Nuclear Experimental Station, Arecibo. **Publications:** papers on mathematics.

KENNETH PARK WINKLER

Born: New York, New York, 25 October 1950. **Elected:** 1983. **Education:** Trinity College, B.A.(philosophy), 1971; Univ. Texas(Austin), Ph.D.(philosophy), 1977. **Vocation:** instructor, philosophy, State Univ. New York (Geneseo), 1975–77; assistant professor, philosophy, Kalamazoo College, 1977–78; visiting lecturer and assistant professor, philosophy, Univ. Calif (Los Angeles), summers 1978, 1980; Andrew W. Mellon faculty fellow, humanities, Harvard Univ., 1982–83, lecturer in extension, 1983–85; assistant professor, philosophy, Wellesley College, 1978–85; associate professor and chair, 1985– . **Member:** Amer. Philosophical Assn., Phi Beta Kappa. **Publications:** editor, *A Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge* (George Berkeley), 1982, *Berkeley, an Interpretation*, in press, articles and reviews in philosophy, articles on birds and/or bird-finding.

Bird-related travel to Texas, California, Britain, and Ireland.

KENNETH IRWIN WINSTON

Born: Boston, Mass, 17 June 1940. **Elected:** 1979. **Education:** Harvard Univ., A.B.(philosophy), 1962; Columbia Univ., M.A., 1968, Ph.D.(philosophy), 1970. **Vocation:** professor, philosophy, Wheaton College. **Member:** Amer. Philosophical Assn., Soc. Philosophy Public Affairs, Amer. Soc. Political Legal Philosophy, MAS, SSBC, Arizona–Sonora Desert Mus. **Publications:** editor, *The Principles of Social Order: Selected Essays of Lon L. Fuller*, 1981; author of about a dozen items on legal and political philosophy.

Research interest is annual spring survey of Savin Hill.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

SOHEIL ZENDEH

Born: Tehran, Iran, 19 December 1943. **Elected:** 1981. **Education:** Harvard Univ., 1965–68. **Vocation:** owner, cooperative garage. **Member:** Take a Second Look (founder), Friends of Belle Isle Marsh (founder). **Publications:** editorial board, BOEM, and Belle Isle News.

HAROLD ALEXANDER ZIMMERMAN

Born: Boston, Mass, 14 December 1890. **Died:** 4 August 1980. **Elected:** 1947. **Education:** Bentley School of Accounting and Finance. **Vocation:** certified public accountant, Indiana, 1923, Mass., 1945 (retired 1968). **Member:** Indiana Aud. Soc. (secretary-treasurer, 1935–38) . **Publications:** notes on ornithology.

APPENDIX I

LISTS OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

OFFICERS OF THE CLUB*

PRESIDENTS

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| GLOVER MORRILL ALLEN | 1 Dec. 1919–14 Feb. 1942 |
| JAMES LEE PETERS | 2 Mar. 1942–19 Apr. 1952 |
| LUDLOW GRISCOM | 3 Dec. 1952– 7 Dec. 1953 |
| CHARLES HENRY BLAKE | 7 Dec. 1953– 5 Dec. 1955 |
| CHARLES RUSSELL MASON | 5 Dec. 1955– 2 Dec. 1957 |
| ERNST MAYR | 2 Dec. 1957– 7 Dec. 1959 |
| WILLIAM HOLLAND DRURY, JR. | 7 Dec. 1959– 5 Dec. 1960 |
| RAYMOND ANDREW PAYNTER, JR. | 5 Dec. 1960– 2 Dec. 1963 |
| OSCAR MITCHELL ROOT | 2 Dec. 1963– 5 Dec. 1966 |
| NORMAN PEIRCE HILL | 5 Dec. 1966– 1 Dec. 1969 |
| RICHARD THORN DARBY | 1 Dec. 1969– 4 Dec. 1972 |
| RAYMOND ANDREW PAYNTER, JR. | 4 Dec. 1972– 3 Dec. 1973 |
| HERBERT WATSON PRATT | 3 Dec. 1973– 1 Dec. 1975 |
| WAYNE REED PETERSEN | 1 Dec. 1975– 4 Dec. 1978 |
| RICHARD ALAN FORSTER | 4 Dec. 1978– 3 Dec. 1979 |
| P. A. BUCKLEY | 3 Dec. 1979– 7 Dec. 1981 |
| TREVOR LEWIS LLOYD-EVANS | 7 Dec. 1981– 3 Dec. 1984 |
| JOHN ALDEN SHETTERLY | 3 Dec. 1984– |

VICE PRESIDENTS

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| CHARLES WENDELL TOWNSEND | 2 Dec. 1912– 7 Dec. 1925 |
| ARTHUR CLEVELAND BENT | 7 Dec. 1925– 6 Dec. 1926 |
| FRANCIS HENRY ALLEN | 6 Dec. 1926– 4 Dec. 1939 |
| JAMES LEE PETERS | 4 Dec. 1939– 2 Mar. 1942 |
| JOSEPH ARCHIBALD HAGAR | 2 Mar. 1942– 4 Dec. 1950 |
| CHARLES HENRY BLAKE | 4 Dec. 1950– 7 Dec. 1953 |
| CHARLES RUSSELL MASON | 7 Dec. 1953– 5 Dec. 1955 |
| ERNST MAYR | 5 Dec. 1955– 2 Dec. 1957 |
| RICHARD JEFFERSON EATON | 2 Dec. 1957– 7 Dec. 1959 |
| RAYMOND ANDREW PAYNTER, JR. | 7 Dec. 1959– 5 Dec. 1960 |
| RICHARD THOMAS KLEBER | 5 Dec. 1960– 2 Dec. 1963 |
| KIMBALL CONRO ELKINS | 2 Dec. 1963– 5 Dec. 1966 |

*For list of earlier officers see Batchelder's *History*, 1937.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| LORING CONANT | 5 Dec. 1966– | 1 Dec. 1969 |
| JAMES OTIS SEAMANS | 1 Dec. 1969– | 4 Dec. 1972 |
| HERBERT WATSON PRATT | 4 Dec. 1972– | 3 Dec. 1973 |
| WAYNE REED PETERSEN | 3 Dec. 1973– | 1 Dec. 1975 |
| RICHARD ALAN FORSTER | 1 Dec. 1975– | 4 Dec. 1978 |
| P. A. BUCKLEY | 4 Dec. 1978– | 3 Dec. 1979 |
| TREVOR LEWIS LLOYD-EVANS | 3 Dec. 1979– | 7 Dec. 1981 |
| JOHN ALDEN SHETTERLY | 7 Dec. 1981– | 3 Dec. 1984 |
| KATHLEEN SHAW ANDERSON | 3 Dec. 1984– | |

SECRETARIES

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| WARREN FRANCIS EATON | 1 Dec. 1919– | 4 Dec. 1922 |
| JAMES LEE PETERS | 4 Dec. 1922– | 5 Dec. 1932 |
| JOHN HOUGHTON CONKEY | 5 Dec. 1932– | 15 Oct. 1934 |
| WENDELL TABER | 15 Oct. 1934– | 4 Dec. 1939 |
| DAVID LLOYD GARRISON | 4 Dec. 1939– | 17 Mar. 1941 |
| RICHARD TOUSEY | 17 Mar. 1941– | 2 June 1941 |
| CHARLES HENRY BLAKE | 2 June 1941– | 21 Feb. 1944 |
| NORMAN PEIRCE HILL | 6 Mar. 1944– | 1 Oct. 1945 |
| CHARLES HENRY BLAKE | 1 Oct. 1945– | 1 Dec. 1947 |
| WENDELL TABER | 1 Dec. 1947– | 3 Dec. 1952 |
| WILLIAM HOLLAND DRURY, JR. | 3 Dec. 1952– | 5 Dec. 1955 |
| STUART KIMBALL HARRIS | 5 Dec. 1955– | 7 Dec. 1959 |
| RICHARD THORN DARBY | 7 Dec. 1959– | 6 Dec. 1965 |
| JAMES OTIS SEAMANS | 6 Dec. 1965– | 1 Dec. 1969 |
| LORING CONANT | 1 Dec. 1969– | 6 Dec. 1971 |
| ROBERT PAYNE FOX | 6 Dec. 1971– | 3 Dec. 1973 |
| RICHARD ALAN FORSTER | 3 Dec. 1973– | 2 Dec. 1974 |
| RICHARD THORN DARBY | 2 Dec. 1974– | 1 Dec. 1975 |
| P. A. BUCKLEY | 1 Dec. 1975– | 7 Dec. 1977 |
| KATHLEEN SHAW ANDERSON | 7 Dec. 1977– | 4 Dec. 1978 |
| EDWARD STANLEY GRUSON | 4 Dec. 1978– | 4 Jan. 1980 |
| JOHN ALDEN SHETTERLY | 4 Jan. 1980– | 7 Dec. 1981 |
| JOHN CHARLES KRICHER | 7 Dec. 1981– | 3 Dec. 1984 |
| BRIAN ELLIOTT THEODORE CASSIE | 3 Dec. 1984– | 2 Dec. 1985 |
| WILLIAM EDWIN DAVIS, JR. | 2 Dec. 1985– | |

TREASURERS

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| CHARLES FOSTER BATCHELDER | 20 Dec. 1880– | 1 Dec. 1930 |
| LUDLOW GRISCOM | 1 Dec. 1930– | 2 Dec. 1940 |
| DONALD CHILD ALEXANDER | 2 Dec. 1940– | 7 Dec. 1942 |
| CHARLES RUSSELL MASON | 7 Dec. 1942– | 3 Dec. 1952 |
| ALLEN HUNGERFORD MORGAN | 3 Dec. 1952– | 1 Dec. 1958 |

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| RICHARD STACKPOLE | 1 Dec. 1958– 7 Dec. 1959 |
| BENNETT RAYMOND KEENAN | 7 Dec. 1959– 6 Dec. 1971 |
| HENRY TAYLOR WIGGIN | 6 Dec. 1971– 6 Dec. 1976 |
| HENRY HARRINGTON CUTLER | 6 Dec. 1976– 7 Dec. 1981 |
| ROBERT HUGH STYMEIST | 7 Dec. 1981– |

COUNCILLORS

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| WALTER DEANE | 5 Dec. 1898–30 July 1930 |
| OUTRAM BANGS | 4 Dec. 1905–2 Dec. 1929 |
| FRANCIS HENRY ALLEN | 2 Dec. 1912–6 Dec. 1926 |
| WILLIAM AUGUSTUS JEFFRIES | 1 Dec. 1919–7 Jan. 1935 |
| CHARLES FRANCIS JENNEY | 1 Dec. 1919–29 Nov. 1923 |
| ARTHUR CLEVELAND BENT | 3 Dec. 1923–7 Dec. 1925 |
| ROBERT WALCOTT | 7 Dec. 1925–4 Dec. 1939 |
| ARTHUR CLEVELAND BENT | 6 Dec. 1926–5 Dec. 1932 |
| LUDLOW GRISCOM | 2 Dec. 1929–1 Dec. 1930 |
| CHARLES WENDELL TOWNSEND | 1 Dec. 1930–7 Dec. 1931 |
| FRANCIS BEACH WHITE | 1 Dec. 1930–2 Dec. 1940 |
| SHEPARD GILBERT EMILIO | 7 Dec. 1931–2 Dec. 1940 |
| JAMES LEE PETERS | 5 Dec. 1932–4 Dec. 1939 |
| WINSOR MARRETT TYLER | 7 Jan. 1935–1 Dec. 1941 |
| FRANCIS HENRY ALLEN | 4 Dec. 1939–7 Dec. 1942 |
| FREDERICK ALBERT SAUNDERS | 4 Dec. 1939–1 Dec. 1941 |
| LAURENCE BROWN FLETCHER | 2 Dec. 1940–6 Dec. 1943 |
| LUDLOW GRISCOM | 2 Dec. 1940–6 Dec. 1943 |
| JOSEPH ARCHIBALD HAGAR | 1 Dec. 1941–2 Mar. 1942 |
| CHARLES FOLSOM WALCOTT | 1 Dec. 1941–4 Dec. 1944 |
| WENDELL TABER | 2 Mar. 1942–3 Dec. 1945 |
| RICHARD JEFFERSON EATON | 7 Dec. 1942–6 Dec. 1943 |
| LAWRENCE BOYLSTON CHAPMAN | 6 Dec. 1943–1 Dec. 1947 |
| MORTON EVERETT CUMMINGS | 6 Dec. 1943–6 Dec. 1948 |
| WINSOR MARRETT TYLER | 6 Dec. 1943–2 Dec. 1946 |
| FRANCIS NOYES BALCH | 4 Dec. 1944–5 Dec. 1949 |
| DAVID LLOYD GARRISON | 3 Dec. 1945–4 Dec. 1950 |
| CHARLES FOLSOM WALCOTT | 2 Dec. 1946–3 Dec. 1951 |
| HERBERT ERNEST MAYNARD | 1 Dec. 1947–3 Dec. 1952 |
| RICHARD JEFFERSON EATON | 6 Dec. 1948–7 Dec. 1953 |
| ROSARIO MAZZEO | 5 Dec. 1949–6 Dec. 1954 |
| JOSEPH ARCHIBALD HAGAR | 4 Dec. 1950–5 Dec. 1955 |
| ARTHUR WILLIAM ARGUE | 3 Dec. 1951–3 Dec. 1956 |
| JAMES COWAN GREENWAY, JR. | 3 Dec. 1952–2 Dec. 1957 |
| STUART KIMBALL HARRIS | 7 Dec. 1953–5 Dec. 1955 |
| ERNST MAYR | 6 Dec. 1954–5 Dec. 1955 |
| RICHARD STACKPOLE | 5 Dec. 1955–1 Dec. 1958 |

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| RICHARD MAY HINCHMAN | 5 Dec. 1955–7 Dec. 1959 |
| PARKER CROSBY REED | 5 Dec. 1955–5 Dec. 1960 |
| OSCAR MITCHELL ROOT | 3 Dec. 1956–4 Dec. 1961 |
| AARON MOORE BAGG | 2 Dec. 1957–3 Dec. 1962 |
| CHARLES FOLSOM WALCOTT | 1 Dec. 1958–2 Dec. 1963 |
| RICHARD JEFFERSON EATON | 7 Dec. 1959–7 Dec. 1964 |
| WILLIAM HOLLAND DRURY, JR. | 5 Dec. 1960–6 Dec. 1965 |
| OSBORNE EARLE | 4 Dec. 1961–5 Dec. 1966 |
| HENRY HARRINGTON CUTLER | 3 Dec. 1962–4 Dec. 1967 |
| RAYMOND ANDREW PAYNTER, JR. | 2 Dec. 1963–2 Dec. 1968 |
| WINTHROP WENDELL HARRINGTON, JR. | 7 Dec. 1964–1 Dec. 1969 |
| ARTHUR WILLIAM ARGUE | 6 Dec. 1965–7 Dec. 1970 |
| DAVID LLOYD GARRISON | 5 Dec. 1966–6 Dec. 1971 |
| OSCAR MITCHELL ROOT | 5 Dec. 1967–11 Jan. 1969 |
| TUDOR RICHARDS | 2 Dec. 1968–3 Dec. 1973 |
| WAYNE REED PETERSEN | 7 Apr. 1969–4 Dec. 1972 |
| NORMAN PEIRCE HILL | 1 Dec. 1969–3 Dec. 1973 |
| WILLIAM WAYNE HANLEY | 7 Dec. 1970–6 Nov. 1972 |
| RICHARD APTHORP FORSTER | 6 Dec. 1971–2 Dec. 1973 |
| WINTHROP WENDELL HARRINGTON, JR. | 6 Dec. 1971–2 Dec. 1974 |
| JOSEPH ARCHIBALD HAGAR | 4 Dec. 1972–1 Dec. 1975 |
| PAUL STEVEN MILIOTIS | 4 Dec. 1972–1 Dec. 1975 |
| SIBLEY HIGGINBOTHAM | 3 Dec. 1973–6 Dec. 1976 |
| ROBERT PAYNE FOX | 7 Jan. 1974–6 Dec. 1976 |
| KENNETH JEREMY HARTE | 7 Jan. 1974–2 Dec. 1974 |
| HAMILTON COOLIDGE | 2 Dec. 1974–7 Dec. 1977 |
| JOSEPH FRANCIS KENNEALLY, JR. | 2 Dec. 1974–7 Dec. 1977 |
| KATHLEEN SHAW ANDERSON | 6 Dec. 1976–7 Dec. 1977 |
| DAVID LLOYD GARRISON | 6 Dec. 1976–3 Dec. 1979 |
| RUTH PRICE EMERY | 7 Dec. 1977–1 Dec. 1980 |
| BRADFORD GUY BLODGET | 7 Dec. 1977–1 Dec. 1980 |
| TREVOR LEWIS LLOYD-EVANS | 3 Jan. 1978–3 Dec. 1979 |
| BRIAN AMORY HARRINGTON | 4 Dec. 1978–7 Dec. 1981 |
| WAYNE REED PETERSEN | 4 Dec. 1978–7 Dec. 1981 |
| DAVID LOWELL EMERSON | 1 Dec. 1980–5 Dec. 1983 |
| JOSEPH FRANCIS KENNEALLY, JR. | 1 Dec. 1980–5 Dec. 1983 |
| F. B. G. BUCKLEY | 7 Dec. 1981–3 Dec. 1984 |
| RALPH ANDREWS | 7 Dec. 1981–3 Dec. 1984 |
| DENNIS JESSE ABBOTT, III | 6 Dec. 1982–2 Dec. 1985 |
| WILLIAM EDWIN DAVIS, JR. | 6 Dec. 1982–2 Dec. 1985 |
| BLAIR JAMES NIKULA | 5 Dec. 1983– |
| RICHARD KENDALL WALTON | 5 Dec. 1983– |
| HOWARD CHRISTIAN FLOYD | 3 Dec. 1984– |
| EDWARD HOWARD RAYMOND | 3 Dec. 1984– |
| BRIAN ELLIOTT THEODORE CASSIE | 2 Dec. 1985– |
| ROBERT PAYNE FOX | 2 Dec. 1985– |

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

TRUSTEES

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| GEORGE CLEMENT DEANE | 13 Dec. 1920–14 Jan. 1930 |
| WILLIAM AUGUSTUS JEFFERIES | 13 Dec. 1920–15 Apr. 1929; 3 Feb. 1930–4 Mar. 1940 |
| HENRY SOUTHWORTH SHAW, JR. | 13 Dec. 1920–19 Dec. 1927 |
| ROBERT WALCOTT | 19 Dec. 1927–11 Nov. 1956 |
| HENRY MUNSON SPELMAN | 15 Apr. 1929–16 Dec. 1940 |
| RICHARD JEFFERSON EATON | 16 Dec. 1940–26 Aug. 1942 |
| WILLIAM RODMAN PEABODY | 4 Mar. 1940–12 Jan. 1941 |
| ROGER ERNST | 3 Mar. 1941–16 Dec. 1946 |
| ALVA MORRISON | 26 Aug. 1943–5 Mar. 1962 |
| RALPH LAWSON | 16 Dec. 1946–5 Mar. 1962 |
| ELBRIDGE ALDEN MINARD | 17 Dec. 1956–4 Jan. 1960 |
| BENNETT RAYMOND KEENAN | 4 Jan. 1960–3 July 1979 |
| ARTHUR WILLIAM ARGUE | 5 Mar. 1962–8 Jan. 1968 |
| HENRY TAYLOR WIGGIN | 5 Mar. 1962– |
| HERBERT WATSON PRATT | 8 Jan. 1968– |
| HAMILTON COOLIDGE | 4 Jan. 1980– |

EDITORS OF PUBLICATIONS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| JAMES COWAN GREENWAY, JR. | 1956–1957 |
| OSCAR MITCHELL ROOT | 1959–1965 |
| OSCAR MITCHELL ROOT AND RAYMOND A. PAYNTER, JR. | 1965–1966 |
| RAYMOND ANDREW PAYNTER, JR. | 1967– |

AUDITOR

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| DONALD CHILD ALEXANDER | 1962– |
|------------------------|-------|

HONORARY MEMBERS

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| JOEL A. ALLAN | 1886 |
| SPENCER F. BAIRD | 1878 |
| ARTHUR CLEVELAND BENT | 1945 |
| ELLIOT COUES | 1878 |
| WILLIAM H. DRURY | 1977 |
| DANIEL G. ELLIOT | 1878 |
| HENRY W. HENSHAW | 1923 |
| GEORGE N. LAWRENCE | 1878 |
| CHARLES J. MAYNARD | 1924 |
| ERNST MAYR | 1975 |

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

| | |
|----------------|------|
| ROBERT RIDGWAY | 1878 |
| JOHN H. SAGE | 1923 |
| WITMER STONE | 1923 |

FOREIGN HONORARY MEMBERS

| | |
|---------------------------|------|
| JOSE V. BARBOZA DU BOCAGE | 1878 |
| JOHANN F. BRANDT | 1878 |
| JEAN CABANIS | 1878 |
| HENRY E. DRESSER | 1878 |
| OTTO FINSCH | 1878 |
| HENRY H. GIGLIOLI | 1881 |
| GUSTAV HARTLAUB | 1878 |
| ALLAN O. HUME | 1878 |
| ALFRED NEWTON | 1878 |
| AUGUST VON PELZELN | 1878 |
| JOHANNES T. REINHARDT | 1878 |
| TAMMASO SALVADORI | 1878 |
| PHILIP L. SCLATER | 1878 |
| R. BOWDLER SHARPE | 1878 |

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

| | YEAR OF ELECTION |
|----------------------|------------------|
| CHARLES C. ABBOT | 1875 |
| GABRIEL S. AGERSBORG | 1877 |
| CHARLES E. AIKEN | 1874 |
| JOHN AKHURST | 1876 |
| CHARLES A. ALLEN | 1876 |
| RICHARD H. ALLEN | 1876 |
| MARIA R. AUDUBON | 1879 |
| GEORGE R. BACON | 1876 |
| HARRY B. BAILEY | 1912* |
| SPENCER F. BAIRD | 1876** |
| HENRY M. BANNISTER | 1887 |
| WALTER B. BARROWS | 1876 |
| JOHN H. BARTHOLF | 1876 |
| CHARLES W. BECKHAM | 1883 |
| CHARLES E. BENDIRE | 1875 |
| CALEB W. BENNETT | 1876 |
| ARTHUR C. BENT | 1890 |

*Previously a regular member.

**Honorary member.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| DELAGNEL BERIER | 1878 |
| EUGENE P. BICKNELL | 1878 |
| EDWARD A. BIRGE | 1876 |
| LOUIS B. BISHOP | 1899 |
| GEORGE A. BOARDMAN | 1876 |
| GILMAN BROWN | 1875 |
| NATHAN C. BROWN | 1875 |
| FRANCIS C. BROWNE | 1876 |
| JOHN BURROUGHS | 1875 |
| CHARLES M. CARPENTER | 1878 |
| FRANK M. CARRYL | 1877 |
| MONTAGUE CHAMBERLAIN | 1881 |
| JOHN N. CLARK | 1874 |
| HENRY K. COALE | 1878 |
| WILLIAM W. COE | 1875 |
| ROBERT COLLETT | 1876 |
| JAMES G. COOPER | 1876 |
| WILLIAM A. COOPER | 1875 |
| CHARLES B. CORY | 1909* |
| ELLIOTT COUES | 1876** |
| ADOLPHE B. COVERT | 1876 |
| JOHN J. DALGLEISH | 1876 |
| WILLIAM H. DALL | 1878 |
| RUTHVEN DEANE | 1912* |
| NEWTON DEXTER | 1878 |
| CHARLES DURY | 1874 |
| CLARENCE H. EAGLE | 1878 |
| DAVID H. EATON | 1877 |
| DANIEL G. ELLIOT | 1878** |
| CHARLES H. FERNALD | 1878 |
| ALBERT K. FISHER | 1878 |
| EDMUND H. FITCH | 1878 |
| EDGAR T. FLINT | 1873 |
| WILLIAM W. FLINT | 1897 |
| EDWARD H. FORBUSH | 1876 |
| WILLIAM H. FOX | 1876 |
| WILLIAM G. FREEDLEY | 1876 |
| THOMAS G. GENTRY | 1876 |
| MORRIS GIBBS | 1883 |
| BENJAMIN F. GOSS | 1876 |
| NATHANIEL S. GOSS | 1878 |
| ARTHUR F. GRAY | 1876 |
| ROBERT GRAY | 1876 |
| GEORGE B. GRINNELL | 1877 |
| EDWARD HARRINGTON | 1876 |
| JAMES E. HARTING | 1877 |

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| JOHN A. HARVIE-BROWN | 1876 |
| PHILO L. HATCH | 1876 |
| FERDINAND V. HAYDEN | 1876 |
| RUFUS HAYMOND | 1877 |
| J. T. HEFTYE | 1876 |
| HENRY W. HENSHAW | 1912* |
| HAROLD HERRICK | 1873 |
| GEORGE N. HITCHCOCK | 1875 |
| GEORGE HOLTERHOFF, JR. | 1883 |
| RALPH HOFFMAN | 1920* |
| WALTER J. HOFFMAN | 1876 |
| JOHN S. HOWLAND | 1876 |
| PHILO R. HOY | 1876 |
| ERNEST INGERSOLL | 1912* |
| THOMAS H. JACKSON | 1876 |
| FREDERICK T. JENCKS | 1876 |
| JOHN W. P. JENKS | 1876 |
| HIRAM T. JONES | 1877 |
| DAVID S. JORDAN | 1878 |
| PIERRE L. JOUY | 1876 |
| ALFRED R. JUSTICE | 1876 |
| JEROME H. KIDDER | 1876 |
| JARED P. KIRTLAND | 1876 |
| AUGUST KOCH | 1876 |
| FREDERICK KUITHAN | 1876 |
| THURE L. T. KUMLIEN | 1876 |
| FRANK W. LANGDON | ? |
| GEORGE N. LAWRENCE | 1876** |
| NEWBOLD T. LAWRENCE | 1876 |
| JAMES LEMOINE | 1875 |
| CHARLES LINDEN | 1876 |
| JOHN C. MANN | 1876 |
| OTHNIEL C. MARSH | 1876 |
| MRS. M. A. MAXWELL | 1879 |
| CHARLES J. MAYNARD | 1873** |
| CHARLES A. H. MCCAULEY | 1878 |
| CHARLES E. MCCHESENEY | 1878 |
| THOMAS MCILWRAITH | 1875 |
| JOHN H. MCILVAIN | 1876 |
| ROBERT R. MCLEOD | 1876 |
| EDGAR A. MEARNES | 1878 |
| CLINTON H. MERRIAM | 1874 |
| JAMES C. MERRILL | 1876 |
| W. H. MILLS | 1874 |
| EDWARD S. MORSE | 1876 |
| [?] MOUSLEY | 1917 |

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| HENRY NEHRLING | 1881 |
| EDWARD W. NELSON | 1876 |
| RAYMOND L. NEWCOMB | 1878 |
| SAMUEL D. OSBORNE | 1879 |
| HERBERT PARKER | 1875 |
| WILBUR F. PARKER | 1875 |
| RICHARD F. PEARSALL | 1878 |
| CHARLES J. PENNOCK | 1878 |
| CHARLES H. PORTER | 1874 |
| DANIEL W. PRENTISS | 1878 |
| FRANK R. RATHBUN | 1878 |
| EDMOND RICKSECKER | 1879 |
| ROBERT RIDGWAY | 1876** |
| THOMAS S. ROBERTS | 1876 |
| JOHN H. SAGE | 1875 |
| HOWARD SAUNDERS | 1876 |
| GEORGE B. SENNETT | 1878 |
| EVERETT SMITH | 1878 |
| GREENE SMITH | 1876 |
| FRANCIS H. SNOW | 1876 |
| JONATHAN Y. STANTON | 1878 |
| WINFRED A. STEARNS | 1876* |
| FRANK STEPHENS | 1876 |
| WILLIAM STONE | 1874 |
| EDWARD B. TOWNE | 1876 |
| CHARLES W. TOWNSEND | 1890* |
| THEODORE M. TRIPPE | 1878 |
| SPENCER TROTTER | 1877 |
| WALTER VAN FLEET | 1876 |
| HENRY G. VENNOR | 1877 |
| ADDISON E. VERRILL | 1878 |
| JOSEPH M. WADE | 1880 |
| WILLIAM H. WERNER | 1879 |
| JOHN M. WHEATON | 1876 |
| RUFUS K. WINSLOW | 1876 |
| WILLIAM WOOD | 1876 |
| LEMUEL F. WOODWARD | 1880* |
| HENRY C. YARROW | 1876 |

RESIDENT MEMBERS WITH DATES OF MEMBERSHIP

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| DENNIS J. ABBOTT, III | 1976– |
| PETER C. ALDEN | 1970– |
| DONALD C. ALEXANDER | 1938– |
| CLARENCE E. ALLEN | 1915–1919; 1960–1974 |
| FRANCIS H. ALLEN | 1893–1953 |

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| GLOVER M. ALLEN | 1898–1942 |
| JOEL A. ALLEN | 1876–1885 |
| HARRISON C. ANDERSON | 1967– |
| KATHLEEN S. ANDERSON | 1974– |
| RALPH ANDREWS | 1977– |
| REED ANTHONY, JR. | 1969– |
| ARTHUR W. ARGUE | 1945– |
| MARGARET L. ARGUE | 1974– |
| DOROTHY ARVIDSON | 1986– |
| FRANCIS P. ATKINSON | 1873–1874 |
| OLIVER L. AUSTIN, JR. | 1927– |
| HAROLD L. BABCOCK | 1927–1953 |
| AARON M. BAGG | 1956–1971 |
| HARRY B. BAILEY | 1873–1877 |
| W. WALLACE BAILEY | 1951– |
| JAMES BAIRD | 1956– |
| JOHN H. BAKER | 1911–1973 |
| FRANCIS N. BALCH | 1897–1903; 1924–1960 |
| ROGER N. BALDWIN | 1904–1915 |
| EDWARD A. BANGS | 1880–1907 |
| OUTRAM BANGS | 1880–1932 |
| THOMAS BARBOUR | 1905–1946 |
| ROBERT H. BARTH, JR. | 1958–1967 |
| GEORGE A. BARTHOLOMEW, JR. | 1946–1949 |
| JOSIAH C. BARTLETT | 1898–1901 |
| CHARLES F. BATCHELDER | 1877–1954 |
| ERNEST H. BAYNES | 1903–1925 |
| JOHN I. BEATTIE | 1954–1974 |
| HENRY S. BENNETT | 1946–1949 |
| JOHN H. BENNETT | 1895–1919 |
| SARAH BENNETT | 1984– |
| FRANK BENSON | 1927–1951 |
| ARTHUR C. BENT | 1888–1889; 1896–1937 |
| EDWARD A. BERGSTROM | 1941–1973 |
| ALBERT T. BIGELOW | 1912–1958 |
| HENRY B. BIGELOW | 1898–1913 |
| HOMER L. BIGELOW | 1903–1955 |
| JOSEPH S. BIGELOW | 1895–1910 |
| FRANCIS J. BIRTWELL | 1898–1899 |
| CHARLES H. BLAKE | 1940–1981 |
| HAROLD H. BLANCHARD | 1941–1971 |
| BRADFORD G. BLODGET | 1971– |
| FRANK BOLLES | 1887–1894 |
| RICHARD BORDEN | 1951– |
| CAMPBELL BOSSON | 1907–1957 |
| HAROLD BOWDITCH | 1902–1964 |

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| JOHN C. BOYD, III | 1959–1979 |
| THOMAS S. BRADLEE | 1905–1937 |
| JOHN D. BRADLEY | 1891–1892 |
| BARRON BRAINERD | 1916–1919 |
| JOHN B. BRAINERD | 1918–1926 |
| THOMAS M. BREWER | 1876–1880 |
| WILLIAM BREWSTER | 1873–1919 |
| EARLE A. BROOKS | 1919–1952 |
| WINTHROP S. BROOKS | 1912–1965? |
| WILLIAM S. BRYANT | 1887–1899 |
| CARL W. BUCHHEISTER | 1936–1939; 1946–1976 |
| F. B. G. BUCKLEY | 1975– |
| P. A. BUCKLEY | 1975– |
| CHARLES T. CARRUTH | 1891–1926 |
| BRIAN E. T. CASSIE | 1980– |
| ARTHUR P. CHADBOURNE | 1882–1923 |
| CHAUNCY W. CHAMBERLAIN | 1919–1930 |
| MONTAGUE CHAMBERLAIN | 1888–1904 |
| PETER F. CANNELL | 1976–1977 |
| ROSS E. CHAPIN | 1958– |
| LAWRENCE B. CHAPMAN | 1939–1965 |
| CHARLES M. CHASE | 1935–1968 |
| THEODORE CHASE, JR. | 1959–1975? |
| DAVID CHEEVER | 1894–1896 |
| ROBERT F. CHENEY | 1933–1949 |
| DAVID CLAPP | 1982– |
| AUSTIN H. CLARK | 1902–1907 |
| ELLERY H. CLARK | 1894–1895 |
| CHARLES A. CLARKE | 1876–1877 |
| CHARLES E. CLARKE | 1921–1958 |
| GEORGE L. CLARKE | 1956– |
| ERNEST A. CODMAN | 1890–1898 |
| LEON J. COLE | 1905–1907 |
| LORING CONANT | 1964–1974 |
| JOHN H. CONKEY | 1929–1962 |
| WILLIAM H. COOK | 1901–1902 |
| HAMILTON COOLIDGE | 1959– |
| PHILIP T. COOLIDGE | 1905–1908; 1965–1968 |
| FRANCIS R. COPE | 1900–1902 |
| MANTON COPELAND | 1900–1941 |
| CHARLES B. CORY | 1876–1909 |
| G. WILLIAM COTTRELL, JR. | 1938– |
| ELLIOTT B. COUES | 1890–1892 |
| WILLIAM P. COUES | 1890–1899; 1920–1944 |
| MORTON E. CUMMINGS | 1942–1949 |
| HASKELL B. CURRY | 1919–1953 |

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| ERIC CUTLER | 1946– |
| FELIX V. CUTLER | 1956–1965 |
| HENRY H. CUTLER | 1952– |
| RICHARD T. DARBY | 1956– |
| PHILIP J. DARLINGTON, JR. | 1923–1939 |
| DAVID E. DAVIS | 1936–1941 |
| EDWARD M. DAVIS | 1907–1915 |
| MINOT DAVIS | 1896–1900 |
| WILLIAM E. DAVIS, JR. | 1978– |
| GEORGE C. DEANE | 1899–1930 |
| RUTHVEN DEANE | 1873–1880 |
| WALTER DEANE | 1897–1930 |
| JOHN V. DENNIS | 1947–1951 |
| RICHARD DERBY | 1900–1903 |
| JOHN W. DEWIS | 1918–1957 |
| LEWIS DEXTER | 1916–1923 |
| SMITH O. DEXTER | 1932–1936 |
| ERNEST S. DODGE | 1937–1956 |
| PAUL K. DONAHUE | 1975– |
| WILLIAM B. DOWSE | 1878–1883 |
| WILLIAM H. DRURY, JR. | 1941– |
| WALTER L. DUNBAR | 1893–1894 |
| STEWART DUNCAN | 1956–1976 |
| OWEN DURFEE | 1902–1933 |
| JONATHAN DWIGHT | 1877–1880; 1897–1929 |
| WINCHESTER W. EAGER | 1876–1880 |
| OSBORNE EARLE | 1956–1979 |
| RICHARD J. EATON | 1929–1976 |
| WARREN F. EATON | 1919–1926 |
| GARRETT EDDY | 1936– |
| PETER EDGE | 1931–1933 |
| THEODORE L. ELIOT | 1932– |
| THEODORE L. ELIOT, JR. | 1945–1975 |
| HERVEY B. ELKINS | 1946–1975 |
| KIMBALL C. ELKINS | 1946– |
| DAVID L. EMERSON | 1943– |
| MAURICE C. EMERY | 1947–1950 |
| RUTH P. EMERY | 1974– |
| SHEPARD G. EMILIO | 1928–1973 |
| HENRY ENDICOTT | 1928–1957 |
| ROGER ERNST | 1940–1955 |
| RICHARD S. EUSTIS | 1903–1976 |
| JOHN A. FARLEY | 1921–1930 |
| WALTER FAXON | 1888–1902 |
| SAMUEL P. FAY | 1910–1921; 1923–1942 |
| BENJAMIN G. FERRIS, JR. | 1958– |

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| JESSE W. FEWKES | 1876–1877 |
| GEORGE W. FIELD | 1912–1920 |
| DAVIS W. FINCH | 1986– |
| RICHARD T. FISHER | 1897–1898 |
| LAWRENCE B. FLETCHER | 1921–1958 |
| CHARLES B. FLOYD | 1917–1954 |
| H. CHRISTIAN FLOYD | 1983– |
| RICHARD A. FORSTER | 1967– |
| FRANCIS A. FOSTER | 1892–1903; 1921–1966 |
| ROBERT P. FOX | 1960– |
| ELMER FOYE | 1958–1961 |
| NATHANIEL A. FRANCIS | 1880–1921 |
| ABBOTT M. FRAZER | 1876–1892 |
| H. CROWELL FREEMAN, JR. | 1976– |
| WARREN E. FREEMAN | 1907–1920 |
| FRANCIS J. GARDNER, II | 1975– |
| JAMES E. GARDNER | 1904–1910 |
| DAVID L. GARRISON | 1936– |
| ROBERT H. GIBBS | 1958–1966 |
| GEORGE E. GIFFORD, JR. | 1962–1981 |
| ARTHUR S. GILMAN | 1896–1901 |
| JOSEPH L. GOODALE | 1886–1893 |
| ARTHUR G. GOODRICH | 1896–1902 |
| CARL A. GOODRICH, III | 1972–1975? |
| GEORGE W. GOVE | 1975– |
| WILLIAM H. GRATWICK, JR. | 1926–1933 |
| ROBERT L. L. GRAYCE | 1946–1961 |
| HENRY V. GREENOUGH | 1902–1976 |
| JAMES C. GREENWAY, JR. | 1931–1961 |
| DONALD R. GRIFFIN | 1935–1948 |
| LUDLOW GRISCOM | 1927–1959 |
| JOHN A. GRISWOLD, JR. | 1933– |
| EDWARD S. GRUSON | 1971– |
| JOSEPH A. HAGAR | 1917– |
| HENRY N. HALBERG | 1951– |
| PHILLIPS HALLOWELL | 1980– |
| TERRELL H. HAMILTON | 1958–1973 |
| FREDERICK R. HAMLEN | 1976– |
| CHARLES E. HAMLIN | 1876–1886 |
| FRANKLIN T. HAMMOND, JR. | 1967–1975? |
| WILLIAM W. HANLEY | 1964–1975? |
| RICHARD B. HARDING | 1924–1943 |
| JOHN H. HARDY | 1903–1920 |
| RICHARD C. HARLOW | 1937–1947? |
| FRANCIS HARPER | 1925–1929 |
| BRIAN A. HARRINGTON | 1974– |

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| EDWARD HARRINGTON | 1876–1880 |
| WINTHROP W. HARRINGTON, JR. | 1962– |
| STUART K. HARRIS | 1944–1969 |
| WILLIAM G. F. HARRIS | 1937–1972 |
| SYDNEY P. HARRISON | 1975– |
| KENNETH J. HARTE | 1959– |
| KARSTEN E. HARTEL | 1977– |
| JEREMY J. HATCH | 1976– |
| ALTON H. HATHAWAY | 1913–1981 |
| GEORGE G. HAYDOCK | 1946–1961 |
| STEVENS HECKSCHER | 1955–1975? |
| RICHARD HEIL | 1981– |
| ALEXANDER HENDERSON | 1941–1945 |
| HENRY W. HENSHAW | 1873–1874 |
| RUSSELL S. HEPBURN | 1932–1934 |
| FRANK S. HERSEY | 1912–1971 |
| WILLIAM A. HICKMAN | 1896–1901 |
| SIBLEY HIGGINBOTHAM | 1948– |
| ALFRED C. HILL | 1907–1947 |
| NORMAN P. HILL | 1942– |
| RICHARD M. HINCHMAN | 1931–1984 |
| GEORGE L. HINKLEY | 1913–1936 |
| FRANK H. HITCHCOCK | 1890–1891 |
| RALPH HOFFMAN | 1891–1910 |
| CHARLES E. HOSMER | 1876–1877 |
| DEBORAH V. HOWARD | 1974– |
| JAMES S. HOWE | 1893–1902 |
| REGINALD H. HOWE | 1894–1908 |
| GEORGE LESTER HUNT, JR. | 1960– |
| ALPHEUS HYATT | 1876–1879 |
| ERNEST INGERSOLL | 1873–1875 |
| AGNAR INGOLFSON | 1969–1973 |
| ROBERT FRANCIS JASSE | 1964–1975? |
| JOHN A. JEFFRIES | 1878–1892 |
| WILLIAM A. JEFFRIES | 1878–1948 |
| CHARLES F. JENNEY | 1910–1923 |
| DANIEL P. JOHNSON | 1958–1967 |
| SYLVESTER D. JUDD | 1891–1894 |
| BENNETT R. KEENAN | 1951–1979 |
| ALLAN R. KEITH | 1962– |
| FREDERIC H. KENNARD | 1884–1937 |
| JOHN H. KENNARD | 1930–1940; 1964–1981 |
| JOSEPH F. KENNEALLY, JR. | 1965– |
| DONALD KENNEDY | 1950–1961 |
| ALFRED V. KIDDER | 1904–1907; 1953–1963 |
| LAWRENCE KILHAM | 1930–1934 |

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| LEROY KING | 1902–1906 |
| GLEN C. KINNEY | 1971– |
| RICHARD T. KLEBER | 1955–1975? |
| JOHN C. KRICHER | 1977– |
| CHARLES R. LAMB | 1883–1892; 1909–1940 |
| OLIVER S. LAROCHE | 1969– |
| RALPH LAWSON | 1916–1975 |
| CLIFTON F. LEATHERBEE | 1933– |
| BENJAMIN B. LEAVITT | 1933–1935; 1937–1980 |
| M. ROSS LEIN | 1970– |
| HENRY S. LEWIS | 1958–1977 |
| MARCIA LITCHFIELD | 1980– |
| TREVOR LLOYD-EVANS | 1976– |
| EDWARD B. LONG | 1948–1968 |
| WILLIAM B. LONG, JR. | 1940–1944 |
| OLIVER A. LOTHROP | 1912–1934 |
| ARTHUR LOVERIDGE | 1924–1936 |
| SETH H. LOW | 1931–1962 |
| GEORGE HENRY MACKAY | 1889–1914 |
| WALTER P. MANTON | 1877–1878 |
| RICHARD M. MARBLE | 1910–1976 |
| C. RUSSELL MASON | 1940–1983 |
| EDWARD C. MASON | 1887–1891 |
| JOHN B. MAY | 1914–1943 |
| CHARLES J. MAYNARD | 1875–1876 |
| HERBERT E. MAYNARD | 1922–1955 |
| ERNST MAYR | 1953– |
| RASARIO MAZZEO | 1945–1969 |
| PHILIP J. MCCOOK | 1897–1917 |
| FREDERIC B. MCKECHNIE | 1902–1913 |
| ROBERT W. MEANS | 1926–1971 |
| SCOTT M. MELVIN | 1986– |
| CHARLES MERRIAM | 1892–1896; 1907–1915 |
| GILBERT E. MERRILL | 1955–1975? |
| ANDREW MEYERRIECKS | 1958–1975? |
| PAUL S. MILIOTIS | 1970– |
| GERROT S. MILLER, JR. | 1888–1894 |
| ELBRIDGE A. MINARD | 1949–1974 |
| HENRY D. MINOT | 1876–1883 |
| DENNIS E. MINSKY | 1977– |
| TERRIS MOORE | 1947– |
| ALLEN H. MORGAN | 1949–1975? |
| GEORGE A. MORISON | 1896–1901 |
| ALVA MORRISON | 1935–1969 |
| ALBERT P. MORSE | 1919–1936 |
| PETER R. MOTT | 1959– |

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| JOHN MURDOCH | 1876–1880; 1907–1925 |
| CHAUNCEY C. NASH | 1912–1917 |
| NATHANIEL C. NASH | 1946– |
| JOEL S. NEWMAN | 1946–1961 |
| HOWARD G. NICHOLS | 1891–1896 |
| JOHN T. NICHOLS | 1902–1958 |
| WHITNEY D. NICHOLS | 1970– |
| WILLIAM F. NICHOLS | 1931–1934 |
| BLAIR NIKULA | 1981– |
| IAN C. T. NISBET | 1975–1982 |
| GLADWYN K. NOBLE | 1914–1918 |
| ROBERT L. NORTON | 1977– |
| JOHN F. O'CONNER | 1976– |
| PATRICIA O'NEIL | 1983– |
| FRED M. PACKARD | 1932–1981 |
| CHARLES J. PAINE | 1895–1923 |
| ROBERT T. PAINE | 1950– |
| DEAN W. PARK | 1877–1879 |
| HAVEN PARKER | 1942– |
| HERBERT PARKER | 1919–1939 |
| HENRY M. PARKER | 1941–1971 |
| ALBERT E. PARKS | 1950–1982 |
| JOHN H. PARRY | 1966–1982 |
| ROBERT O. PAXTON | 1959– |
| RAYMOND A. PAYNTER, JR. | 1953– |
| HAROLD PAYSON, III | 1976– |
| JAMES B. PEABODY | 1971–1977 |
| WILLIAM R. PEABODY | 1890–1917; 1939–1941 |
| THOMAS E. PENARD | 1915–1936 |
| KEBLE B. PERINE | 1919–1925 |
| GEORGE L. PERRY | 1925–1952 |
| HENRY J. PERRY | 1923–1926 |
| JAMES L. PETERS | 1908–1952 |
| WAYNE REED PETERSEN | 1966– |
| ROGER T. PETERSON | 1933– |
| OLIN S. PETTINGILL, JR. | 1935–1975 |
| WILLIAM H. PHELPS | 1893–1899 |
| JOHN C. PHILLIPS | 1909–1938 |
| HUSTACE H. POOR | 1934–1939; 1981– |
| KEVIN D. POWERS | 1979– |
| HERBERT W. PRATT | 1959– |
| HENRY A. PURDIE | 1873–1911 |
| WILBUR B. QUAY | 1947–1961 |
| ROBERT R. RATHBONE | 1966–1971 |
| EDWARD H. RAYMOND | 1980– |
| ARTHUR L. REAGH | 1891–1949 |

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| ALFRED C. REDFIELD | 1911–1914 |
| PARKER C. REED | 1948–1981 |
| SAMUELS N. RHOADS | 1891–1891 |
| HOWARD L. RICH | 1949–1965 |
| TUDOR RICHARDS | 1935–1939; 1966– |
| WYMAN RICHARDSON | 1926–1953 |
| S. DILLON RIPLEY, II | 1941– |
| CHANDLER ROBBINS, JR. | 1934– |
| HANSON C. ROBBINS | 1981– |
| WIRT ROBINSON | 1894–1899 |
| KAY T. ROGERS | 1941–1961 |
| THEODORE ROOSEVELT | 1877–1880 |
| OSCAR M. ROOT | 1946–1969 |
| WILLIAM C. RUSSELL | 1982–1986 |
| DOUGLAS B. SANDS | 1945– |
| WILLIAM C. SATTERFIELD | 1976– |
| FREDERICK A. SAUNDERS | 1920–1963 |
| OLIVER K. SCOTT | 1934– |
| WILLIAM E. D. SCOTT | 1873–1874 |
| JAMES O. SEAMANS | 1964– |
| GEORGE C. SHATTUCK | 1898–1904 |
| HENRY SHAW | 1918–1942 |
| JOHN A. SHETTERLY | 1975– |
| ERWIN I. SHORES | 1876–1877 |
| ROBERT W. SMART | 1952–1979 |
| JOHN D. SMITH | 1924–1927 |
| P. WILLIAM SMITH | 1984– |
| WILLIAM J. SMITH | 1960–1975? |
| DOROTHY E. SNYDER | 1974–1984 |
| JEWELL D. SORNBORGER | 1893–1908 |
| BRUCE A. SORRIE | 1973– |
| THEODORE L. SOUTHACK, JR. | 1960–1967 |
| HENRY M. SPELMAN | 1879–1946 |
| ISAAC SPRAGUE | 1931–1934 |
| RICHARD STACKPOLE | 1936– |
| ELIOT H. STANLEY | 1959–1967 |
| WINFRED A. STEARNS | 1877–1879 |
| JOHN W. STEWART | 1953–1975 |
| CHARLES E. ST. JOHN | 1876–1878 |
| DONALD W. STOKES | 1986– |
| LILLIAN Q. STOKES | 1986– |
| JOHN H. STORER | 1938–1976 |
| PETER H. STOWE | 1975– |
| RUBEN M. STRONG | 1899–1901 |
| ARTHUR P. STUBBS | 1929–1932 |
| WILLIAM C. STURGIS | 1881–1882 |

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| ROBERT H. STYMEIST | 1977– |
| HERMAN R. SWEET | 1950– |
| WENDELL TABER | 1930–1960 |
| JAMES A. TEULON | 1876–1877 |
| LOUIS B. THATCHER, JR. | 1931–1957 |
| JOHN ELIOT THAYER | 1905–1933 |
| LOVELL THOMPSON | 1920– |
| AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE | 1880–1888 |
| WILDER TILESTON | 1894–1895 |
| BRADFORD TORREY | 1884–1886 |
| RICHARD TOUSEY | 1934– |
| CHARLES W. TOWNSEND | 1877–1880; 1903–1934 |
| ARTHUR D. TROTTENBERG | 1965– |
| HOWARD M. TURNER | 1903–1908 |
| CLIFFORD G. TWOMBLY | 1893–1894 |
| WINSOR M. TYLER | 1909–1954 |
| JOSSELYN VAN TYNE | 1923–1957 |
| WILLIAM L. UNDERWOOD | 1907–1929 |
| LESLIE B. VAUGHAN | 1964–1975 |
| MARTHA VAUGHAN | 1986– |
| RICHARD R. VEIT | 1980– |
| PETER D. VICKERY | 1984– |
| STEPHEN WACHMAN | 1977– |
| JULIUS R. WAKEFIELD | 1885–1903 |
| CHARLES F. WALCOTT | 1923– |
| ROBERT WALCOTT | 1891–1956 |
| RICHARD K. WALTON | 1978– |
| CHARLES L. WARD, JR. | 1949–1963 |
| JOHN L. WARD | 1932–1940; 1951–1961 |
| BENJAMIN B. WARFIELD | 1930–1941 |
| GOODWIN WARNER | 1907–1918 |
| JESSE WARREN | 1876–1877 |
| FRANCIS B. WHITE | 1890–1948 |
| CHARLES L. WHITTLE | 1921–1931 |
| HENRY T. WIGGIN | 1959– |
| DAVID G. WIGGINS | 1959–1975? |
| BERTEL G. WILLARD | 1907–1951 |
| PAUL R. WILLIS | 1971– |
| PETER A. WILLMAN | 1967–1973 |
| KENNETH WINKLER | 1983– |
| KENNETH WINSTON | 1979– |
| WALTER WOODMAN | 1873–1878 |
| LEMUEL F. WOODWARD | 1876–1879 |
| ROBERT B. WORTHINGTON | 1889–1892 |
| HORACE W. WRIGHT | 1905–1920 |
| SOHEIL ZENDEH | 1981– |
| HAROLD A. ZIMMERMAN | 1947–1980 |

APPENDIX II

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CLUB

BULLETINS (1876–1883)

Vols. I–VIII, 4 nos. per volume

MEMOIRS (1886–

1. Bird Migration. William Brewster. 1886. 22 pp.
2. The Ipswich Sparrow (*Ammodramus princeps* Maynard) and Its Summer Home. Jonathan Dwight, Jr. 1895. 56 pp., 1 col. pl.
3. The Birds of Essex County, Massachusetts. Charles Wendell Townsend. 1905. 352 pp., 1 pl., 1 map.
4. The Birds of the Cambridge Region of Massachusetts. William Brewster. 1906. 425 pp., 4 pl., 3 maps.
5. Supplement to the Birds of Essex County Massachusetts. Charles Wendell Townsend. 1920. 195 pp., 1 pl., 1 map.
6. The Birds of Cuba. Thomas Barbour. 1923. 141 pp., 4 pl.
7. The Birds of Newfoundland Labrador. Oliver Luther Austin, Jr. 1932. iv + 229 pp., 1 map.
8. An Account of the Nuttall Ornithological Club 1873 to 1919. Charles Foster Batchelder. 1937. 109 pp., 1 pl.
9. Cuban Ornithology. Thomas Barbour. 1943. 144 pp., 2 pl.
10. A Bibliography of the Published Writings of William Brewster. Charles Foster Batchelder. 1951. 54 pp.
11. History of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, 1873–1986. William E. Davis, Jr. 1987. xii + 179 pp., frontispiece, 29 figs.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

A List of the Officers and Members, Present and Past, of the Nuttall Ornithological Club of Cambridge, together with the By-laws of the Club. 1899. 56 pp.

Abstract of the Minutes of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, for the year 1907. 1908. 19 pp.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Nuttall Ornithological Club. December, 1923. 1924. 27 pp.

PUBLICATIONS

Nuttall Ornithological Club Outline Biographies of Members, 1919–1973. Compiled by Oscar Mitchell Root and Kimball Conro Elkins. 1973. 82 pp.

Nuttall Ornithological Club, Members and By-laws: 1926 (Members only); 1930 (Members only); 1932; 1937; 1948; 1950 (Members only); 1952 (Members only); 1955; 1961; 1963; 1966; 1973 (Centennial edition); 1978; 1986. This list may be incomplete.

PUBLICATIONS (1957–

1. The Comparative Biology of the Meadowlarks (*Sturnella*) in Wisconsin. Wesley E. Lanyon. 1957. 66 pp., 31 pl.
2. Comparative Breeding Behavior of Four Species of North American Herons. Andrew J. Meyerriecks. 1960. 158 pp., 15 pl.
3. Structural Adaptations of the Head and Neck in the Black Skimmer *Rynchops nigra* Linnaeus. Richard L. Zusi. 1962. 101 pp., 5 tables, 44 figs.
4. The Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis* (Viellot): A Study Based on Its Breeding Biology in Michigan. William A. Lunk. 1962. 155 pp., 19 figs., 3 pl.
5. Ecology and Bioenergetics of the Long-billed Marsh Wren *Telmadodytes palustris griseus* (Brewster) in Georgia Salt Marshes. Herbert W. Kale, II. 1965. 142 pp., 61 tables, 22 figs.
6. Communication and Relationships in the Genus *Tyrannus*. W. John Smith. 1966. 250 pp., 3 tables, 51 figs.
7. Life Histories of Central American Highland Birds. Alexander F. Skutch. 1967. 213 pp., 1 table, 6 figs.
8. Breeding Biology of the Blue-faced Booby *Sula dactylatra personata* on Green Island, Kure Atoll. Cameron B. Kepler. 1969. 97 pp., 42 tables, 32 figs.
9. Species Taxa of North American Birds. A Contribution to Comparative Systematics. Ernst Mayr and Lester L. Short. 1970. 127 pp., 8 tables.
10. Studies of Tropical American Birds. Alexander F. Skutch. 1972. 228 pp., 2 tables, 15 figs.
11. Communication and other Social Behavior in *Parus carolinensis*. Susan T. Smith. 1972. 125 pp., 6 tables, 22 figs.
12. Avifauna of the Eastern Highlands of New Guinea. Jared M. Diamond. 1972. 438 pp., 19 tables, 42 figs., 4 maps.

PUBLICATIONS

13. Geographical Differentiation in the Genus *Accipiter*. Jan Wattel. 1973. 231 pp., 82 tables, 21 figs., 27 maps.
14. Avian Speciation in Tropical South America. With a Systematic Survey of the Toucans (Ramphastidae) and Jacamars (Galbulidae). Jürgen Haffer. 1974. 390 pp., 31 tables, 85 figs., 2 pl.
15. Avian Energetics. Raymond A. Paynter, Jr. (editor). 1974. 334 pp., 48 tables, 57 figs.
16. Comparative Study of Todies (Todidae), with Emphasis on the Puerto Rican Tody, *Todus mexicanus*. Angela K. Kepler. 1977. 206 pp., 37 tables, 67 figs., 7 maps.
17. Relationships of the Superorders Alectoromorphae and Charadriomorphae (Aves): A Comparative Study of the Avian Hand. Boris C. Stegmann. 1978. 119 p., 37 figs.
18. Geographic Variation in Social Behavior and in Adaptations to Competition among Andean Birds. Martin Moynihan. 1979. 162 pp., frontispiece, 42 tables, 16 figs., 1 map.
19. New Studies of Tropical American Birds. Alexander F. Skutch. 1981. 281 pp., 7 tables, 11 figs.
20. Life History Studies of Woodpeckers of Eastern North America. Lawrence Kilham. 1983. 240 pp., frontispiece, 58 figs.

APPENDIX III
BYLAWS OF THE
NUTTALL ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB, INC.
AS AMENDED 27 JUNE 1983

Article I. Name and Purpose

Section 1. The Club shall be called the Nuttall Ornithological Club, Incorporated.

Section 2. Its purpose shall be to promote ornithology; to encourage acquaintance and discussion among its members, to foster and uphold scientific methods and standards of accuracy, and to publish memoirs, journals, and other papers on ornithological subjects.

Article II. Officers

Section 1. The officers of the Club shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, each of whom shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Club for a one-year term; and six Councilors, of whom two shall be elected at each Annual Meeting for a three year term. Each officer unless sooner separated by death, resignation, or removal, shall hold his office for the term to which he is elected, and until his successor is elected.

Section 2. Together the officers of the Club shall constitute the Council.

Article III. Powers and Duties of the Council

Section 1. The Council, five members of which shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, shall manage and control the property and affairs of the Club, shall direct the expenditure of its funds, shall superintend all Club publications, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed in the Bylaws.

Section 2. The Council shall meet annually at such time, subsequent to the Annual Meeting of the Club and prior to the first regular meeting of the Club in January, as the President may determine and at such other times as the President or three Council members may request. Each meeting shall convene on the call of the Secretary, who shall mail a notice of time, place, and proposed business to each officer at least five days before the meeting.

Section 3. From time to time the Council may appoint committees

BYLAWS

and agents for such purposes and periods as it deems expedient, but it shall retain the power to terminate such appointments at pleasure.

Section 4. The Council, at its Annual Meeting, shall elect three Resident Members of the Club as Trustees of a Publication Fund, as hereinafter provided, and an Editor of the Club's publications, each of whom, unless sooner resigned or removed, shall hold office for the ensuing year or until another has been chosen in his stead. In its sole discretion the Council may remove a Trustee or the Editor, at any time, for cause; and it shall fill vacancies as they occur, whether from death, resignation, or removal. At the request and recommendation of the Trustees, or at its sole discretion, the Council may engage a National Bank or Trust Company to act as Co-Trustee or agent with such powers and duties and on such terms as it may determine. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, such powers and duties may include custody of the Fund, keeping records for all transactions, and advising the Trustees with respect to investments and changes of investment as determined by such Bank or Trust Company. Such designation as Co-Trustee or agent may be changed by the Council from time to time and at any time, and with or without cause.

Section 5. The Council may use any accumulated income of the Publication Fund for the publication of Club memoirs and other papers relating to scientific ornithology; or it may add any income to the principal of the Fund.

Section 6. The Council may direct the Trustees to withdraw from the principal of the Publication Fund such amounts, for a purpose within the general purposes of the Club, as the Club may authorize from time to time, but the vote to authorize withdrawal must follow exactly the procedures and provisos set forth in Article XVI for the amendment of these Bylaws, and otherwise shall be invalid.

Article IV. Powers and Duties of Trustees.

Section 1. The Trustees shall hold as a permanent Publication Fund, with power to invest, sell, and reinvest, all moneys and other property put into their hands for this purpose by the Council. They may maintain the principal of the Fund by transfers from accumulations of income. Any balance of accumulated income they shall hold subject to order of the Council.

Section 2. Within ninety days of the end of each fiscal year, the Trustees shall transmit to the Council a written report of their transactions during such fiscal year, together with a detailed statement, complete to the close of such fiscal year, of investment and cash balances in the Publication Fund, and the balance of accumulated income.

BYLAWS

Article V. Duties of Officers

Section 1. In general, officers shall perform the usual duties of their positions, shall serve as members of the Council, and shall perform such other duties as are prescribed, or as may be imposed by their exercise of the powers granted to them, in these Bylaws.

Section 2. The President shall preside at meetings of the Club and the Council.

Section 3. The Vice President shall perform the duties of the President in his absence or during a vacancy in that office.

Section 4. The Secretary, or in his absence a Secretary protem appointed by the President, shall keep a true record of the proceedings at all meetings of the Club and of the Council. He shall maintain an accurate roll of the members showing their full names, addresses, and dates of election. He shall have custody of the archives and records of the Club other than those of the Treasurer and the Trustees. He shall give notice in the prescribed manner of all meetings of the Club, and of the Council. He shall conduct the correspondence of the Club, and shall notify all persons elected to membership or to office, or appointed to committees or other positions. He shall report promptly to the Club all votes of the Council. He shall timely communicate to the Club the current annual report of the Trustees to the Council.

Section 5. The Treasurer in the exercise of any of his duties or powers shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the Council. He shall have charge of all cash, bank deposits, and fiscal property, including unsold publications of the Club, except those assets held by the Trustees in accordance with the provisions of Article IV. He shall collect and disburse the moneys of the Club, other than those held by the Trustees, and for this purpose he shall have power to endorse for deposit or collection all cheques, drafts, and similar instruments payable to the Club or its order. He shall keep, or cause to be kept, accurate books of account and at the Annual Meeting of the Club, shall present a detailed report of all its receipts and expenditures during the last fiscal year and of its assets on hand at the end of the year, in such form and with such additional information as the Council shall from time to time direct. At other times, he shall prepare such interim reports as the Council may request.

Article VI. Nominating Committee

Section 1. At the May meeting of the Club in each year the President shall appoint a Nominating Committee of not less than three Resident Members, who shall not be officers.

Section 2. The Nominating Committee shall present to the first reg-

BYLAWS

ular meeting of the Club in November, and file with the Secretary, a list of nominees eligible for election as officers at the next Annual Meeting of the Club.

Section 3. Additional nominations of eligible candidates for any office may be filed with the Secretary, in writing, over the signatures of three Resident Members, at any meeting of the Club in November or by mail to the Secretary, at an address to be announced at the first meeting of the Club in November, but, in both cases, at least fourteen days before the Annual Meeting of the Club.

Section 4. The report of the Nominating Committee, and a list of any additional nominations meeting the requirements of Section 3 of this Article, shall be included with the call for the Annual Meeting.

Article VII. Eligibility for Office

Section 1. No member who is completing three consecutive terms as President or Vice President at the time of any Annual Meeting shall be eligible for election to the same office for the next succeeding term.

Section 2. No member of the Council who is completing a full elective term as Councillor at the time of any Annual Meeting shall be eligible to serve again, either by election or by appointment to fill a vacancy, during the next following year, unless he shall at such Annual Meeting be elected President, Vice President, Secretary, or Treasurer, in which event he shall serve on the Council *ex officio*.

Article VIII. Election of Officers

Section 1. Election of officers at the Annual Meeting shall be by written ballot, from the list of eligible nominees presented to the Club in accordance with Article VI. A Nominee for any office shall be declared elected when he receives a majority of all ballots cast; in the absence of a majority, balloting shall continue.

Section 2. The election of any member to an office for which he is ineligible shall be null and void.

Article IX. Vacancies among Officers

Section 1. In case of the disability, resignation, or death of the President, the Vice President shall perform the duties of the President until the next Annual Meeting.

Section 2. A vacancy in any other office shall be filled by majority vote of the Council for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Article X. Membership

Section 1. The Club shall have two active classes of members: Resident and Honorary. They shall be elected by the Council.

BYLAWS

Section 2. Resident Members shall be persons with a serious interest in ornithology, who, at the time of their election, may be expected to attend meetings of the Club with reasonable regularity. Resident Members alone shall be entitled to vote on any matters of Club business, or to hold office. A candidate for membership shall be proposed by two or more Resident Members, given in writing to the Secretary on a form obtainable from the Secretary. Copies of any pending proposals for membership shall be circulated to the Members of the Council by the Secretary together with the notice of the meeting at which action could be taken on such proposal. The nomination may be acted upon during any subsequent meeting of the Council at which the election of new members is specified on the notice of meeting. Election shall require the affirmative vote of six (6) Members of the Council. The Council may elect or exclude a candidate or may table a proposal for membership for further consideration. The Secretary shall promptly inform a candidate's sponsors of whatever action the Council has taken on a proposal for membership. Every newly elected Resident Member shall, within three months of the date of his election, pay to the Treasurer an Entrance Fee of five dollars, and shall not be entitled to the rights and privileges of membership until he has so paid. A new member, from the date of his election, shall be liable for dues in the same way as other members. An excluded candidate may be renominated for membership after a period of not less than six months from the date of the vote by which he was excluded.

Section 3. Honorary Members shall be ornithologists of such eminence that the Club desires to include them among its members though distance or lack of time may prevent their regular attendance at meetings. They shall be elected in the same manner as Resident Members, but shall not exceed ten in number. They may attend meetings at their pleasure, and take part in the discussions of the Club. They shall not be liable for entrance fees or dues.

Article XI. Dues

Every Resident Member shall be subject to annual dues of ten dollars, payable on the date of the Annual Meeting. The Council may, by a three-fourths vote, exempt any member from payment of dues.

Article XII. Termination of Membership

Section 1. Any member whose dues are fully paid may withdraw from the Club by filing written notice of his intention with the Secretary.

Section 2. The name of any member whose dues or indebtedness

BYLAWS

to the Club remains unpaid for thirteen months shall be erased from the roll.

Section 3. Any member may be expelled from the Club by a vote of three-fourths of the Resident Members present at a meeting specially called for the purpose, a written notice having been mailed to each Resident Member at least thirty days previous to the date thereof.

Article XIII. Meetings of the Club

Section 1. Regular meetings of the Club shall be held each month from October to June inclusive.

Section 2. The first regular meeting in December shall be the Annual Meeting. If, by oversight, lack of quorum, or otherwise, the Annual Meeting is not held on the day provided, a Special Meeting shall be called in its place, and any business or election which is accomplished at such meeting shall have the same effect as though the action had been taken at the Annual Meeting.

Section 3. Special meetings of the Club shall be called by the Secretary upon written request of the President or ten Resident Members.

Section 4. Notice of a regular meeting shall be mailed by the Secretary to each Resident Member at least five days before the date of the meeting. Notice of an Annual Meeting, or of a Special Meeting called in lieu thereof, or for any other purpose, and of any meeting at which a recommendation by the Council for the alteration or amendment of these Bylaws is to be presented for action, shall be mailed at least ten days before the date of the meeting. Notice of the meeting called under Section 3 of Article XII of these Bylaws shall comply with the requirements of said section.

Section 5. At any meeting of the Club, ten Resident Members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business except as provided in Article XVI.

Article XIV. Audit

The books and accounts of the Treasurer and of the Trustees shall be audited at least once in each year by an Auditing Committee of one or more persons appointed by the Council.

Article XV. Fiscal Year

The fiscal year of the Club shall end on the thirty-first day of October of each year.

Article XVI. Amendment of Bylaws

Upon the specific recommendation of the Council, these Bylaws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Club by a three-quarters

BYLAWS

vote of those present and voting, provided that notice of the meeting has been given as prescribed in Section 4 of Article XIII, that the subject matter of the proposed alteration or amendment has been stated in the notice of the meeting, and that not less than sixteen Resident Members are present at the time of voting.

Ref

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